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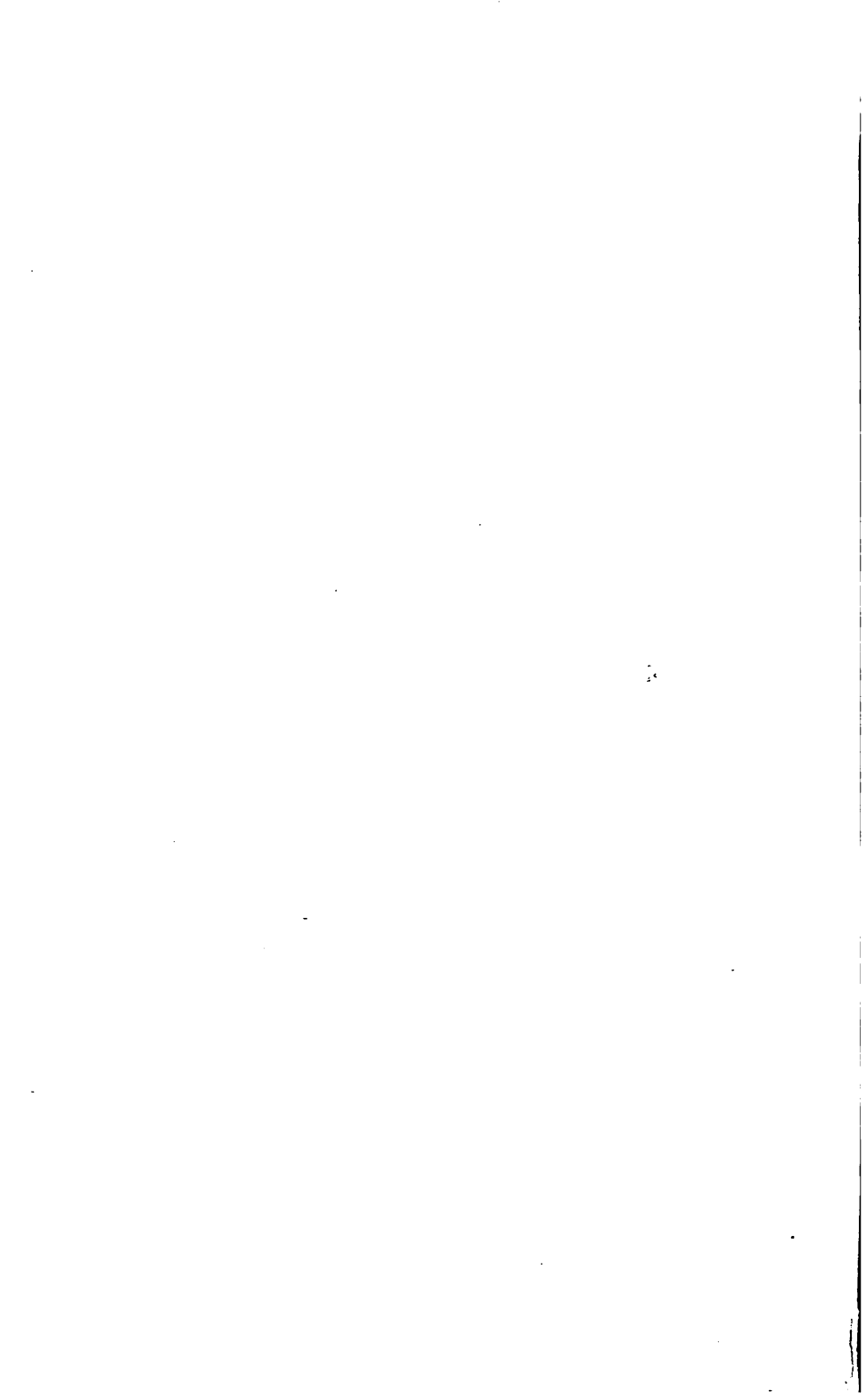
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Engraved by Geo. Smith del. & sculp.

Leningrad, from the Peter and Paul Fortress.

How Good, Good!

DUBLIN DELINEATED

IN

TWENTY-SIX VIEWS

OF THE

PRINCIPAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

ACCOMPANIED BY CONCISE DESCRIPTIONS OF EACH;

WITH

AN ITINERARY,

AND

NEW PLAN OF THE CITY,

POINTING OUT

THE LEADING STREETS, AND PRINCIPAL OBJECTS
OF ATTRACTION.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED FOR W. F. WAKEMAN, 9, D'OLIER-STREET,

AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1831.

THE
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

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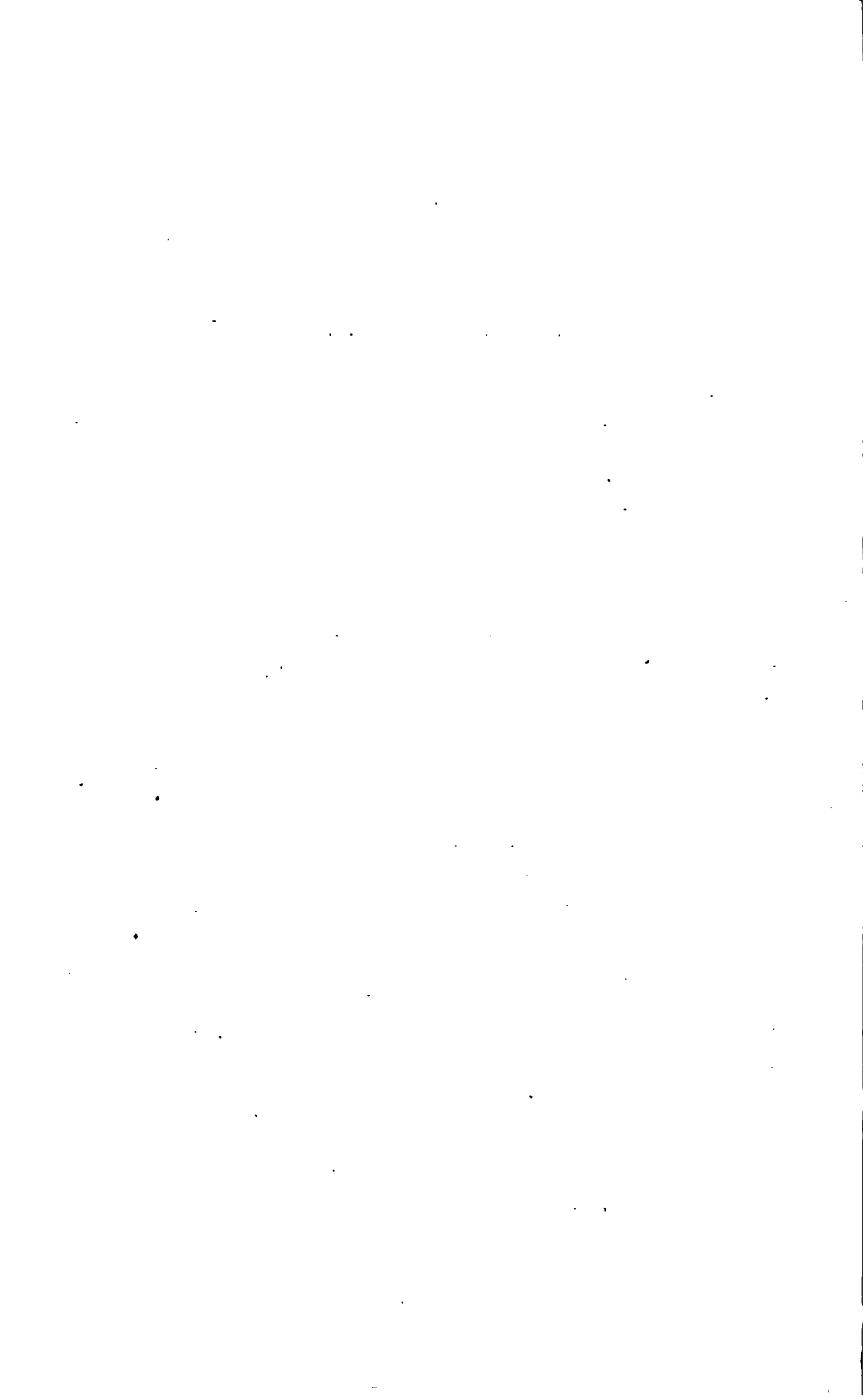
JOHN S. FOLDS, Printer,
56, Great Strand-street.

W. W. W. W.
J. W. W.
J. W. W.

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N. B. The order of the Itinerary has been followed in placing the Plates.



DUBLIN DELINEATED.

THE city of Dublin has long been esteemed as one of the most beautiful in Europe. Its celebrated bay, by which it is approached by the various steam-boats from Liverpool and Holyhead, has always been particularly admired by visitors, and has often been declared to be second only in beauty and grandeur to the far-famed bay of Naples, to which, from certain similarities of formation in the range of hills which form the back grounds of the views, it is thought to bear a very near resemblance.

It is not the object of the present work to enter into any minute detail of the ancient and modern history of the city, but to afford to the numerous strangers who visit Dublin the easiest means of seeing the most interesting of its public buildings, to give him a short and plain history of their foundation, and such particulars as may be likely to prove interesting; accompanied by accurate views of the principal edifices, which it is hoped will afford pleasing reminiscences to the stranger of his visit to Dublin.

To enable those who have but a short time to devote to this enjoyment, we shall commence with a short Itinerary of the city, by which every object of interest may be seen

in the course of a few hours; to those who have more time to bestow on each particular object, the route laid down will be equally acceptable, as it embraces almost every object worthy of attention.

ITINERARY OF DUBLIN.

SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER.

Taking SACKVILLE STREET as a central situation from which to direct the route of the Visiter, the following will enable him to see, in the shortest time, every building of note in the city.

Turn to the south towards Carlisle Bridge, before crossing which, Eden Quay to the left, leads to the CUSTOM HOUSE, with its spacious docks and store houses: return to, and cross Carlisle Bridge, and, to the left of Westmorland Street which is in a line with the bridge, is D'Olier Street, where, on the left, is the DUBLIN LIBRARY SOCIETY HOUSE; at the end on the left is Hawkins' Street, leading to the THEATRE ROYAL, and on the right is Bank Street, in which is a handsome building lately erected by the ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION. Leaving Bank Street, to the left is College Green, in which are fine views of the BANK OF IRELAND and TRINITY COLLEGE. Passing the Provost's HOUSE in Grafton Street, turn to the left up Nassau Street and Clare Street to MERRION SQUARE, on the west side of which is the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY HOUSE, with a spacious lawn in front. Proceeding along the south side of the Square, to the right is Fitzwilliam Street, leading to FITZWILLIAM SQUARE, at the south west corner of which,

Pembroke Street conducts by Leeson Street to STEPHEN'S GREEN, one of the largest squares in Europe; in the centre of the square is an equestrian statue of GEORGE II.; on the west side, is the COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, and on the south, the splendid mansion of JOHN WHALEY, Esq. with a couchant lion over the portico of the door; on the north side is Dawson Street, in which, on the right, stands the CITY MANSION HOUSE and an equestrian statue of GEORGE I.

Returning to the College of Surgeons, York Street (crossing Aungier Street) leads to Whitefriar Street, in which stands the CHURCH OF THE CARMELITE FRIARY. Near this, pass down Peter Street into Bride Street, in which, on the left, Patrick's Close leads to ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL. Returning to Bride Street, Werburgh Street conducts to Skinner's Row on the left, in which is CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, and on the right to Castle Street, leading to the ROYAL EXCHANGE and to DUBLIN CASTLE. Entering the Upper Castle Yard, the state apartments of the Lord Lieutenant are directly opposite, and on the left, an arch-way leads to the Lower Castle Yard, in which is situated the beautiful gothic edifice called the CASTLE CHAPEL. A gateway at the left hand corner conducts to Palace Street, at the end of which, on the right, is Dame Street, terminated with a fine view of the College, Bank, &c. At the end of Dame Street is College Green, in the centre of which is an equestrian statue of WILLIAM III. On the right a few steps lead to an enclosed row of shops, called the ROYAL ARCADE.

Leaving College Green, turn by Westmorland Street on the left, and again reach Carlisle Bridge. By this route every place of note on the south side of the river will have been seen.

NORTH SIDE OF THE RIVER.

Proceeding from Carlisle Bridge up Sackville Street, on the left, about the middle of the Street, stands the GENERAL POST OFFICE, and near it NELSON'S COLUMN; to the right of this, Earl Street conducts to Marlborough Street, in which is the ROMAN CATHOLIC METROPOLITAN CHURCH; returning towards Sackville Street, at the extremity of which are the LYING INN HOSPITAL and ROTUNDO GARDENS, proceed up Cavendish Row and then on the right to Great Denmark Street leading to MOUNTJOY SQUARE: Temple Street crosses Great Denmark Street, and at its northern extremity is Hardwicke Place, in which stands the handsome structure ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Passing thence into Dorset Street, on the left, the new Chapel of Ease in Mountjoy Street presents itself: further on in the same line, on the right, is New Dominick Street, conducting to the KINGS INNS, or INNS OF COURT. Here also is the ROYAL CANAL HARBOUR, to the left of which are several important public buildings, viz. the RICHMOND PENITENTIARY, the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, the RICHMOND SURGICAL HOSPITAL, and the HARDWICKE and WHITWORTH FEVER HOSPITALS.

Proceeding northwards by the Canal, cross BLAQUIERE BRIDGE, from which there is a good general view of the City, and the Circular Road conducts to the PHŒNIX PARK, beautifully planted, and commanding noble views, about the centre of which is the VICE REGAL LODGE: returning towards the City, on the right is seen the WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL, and on the left, the ROYAL MILITARY INFIRMARY. The general View of Dublin, which forms the frontispiece to the present work, is taken from this part of the Park.

Leaving the Park, and looking over the river, to the right, are seen the ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, in which resides the Commander of the Forces; the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, DEAN SWIFT'S HOSPITAL FOR LUNATICS, and STEPHENS'S HOSPITAL. The river is here crossed by a very handsome cast metal bridge, called KING'S BRIDGE, erected in commemoration of his late Majesty's visit to Dublin.

On re-entering Dublin by Barrack-Street the ROYAL BARRACKS are passed on the left, and a short turn to the right, leads to the long line of Quays on the banks of the river, which are objects of general admiration: between this and Carlisle Bridge, the river is crossed by six bridges, five of stone, and one, of a single arch, of cast iron. These bridges are Barrack Bridge, with its fine military gateway; Queen's Bridge; Whitworth Bridge; Richmond Bridge; Essex Bridge, and the Metal Bridge. Following this course, on the south side is seen the meritorious establishment of the MENDICITY SOCIETY, and further on, the CLOTH MART and HOME'S HOTEL. Further east, on the north side of the river, stands the noble pile of building, the FOUR COURTS or LAW COURTS. Between this and Carlisle Bridge nothing particular presents itself, and the tour of the city is thus concluded.

The following short notices of some of the principal buildings in the city, and neighbourhood, will not, it is hoped, be unacceptable to the stranger: they affect to be nothing more than brief compilations from the descriptions of others who have gone more into detail, and they are offered merely as illustrative of the Views, to which they are an appendage.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

This truly beautiful edifice was commenced in 1781, under the direction of the celebrated Architect, JAMES GANDON, a pupil of SIR WILLIAM CHAMBERS, and ten years were occupied in its completion : it is decidedly the most sumptuous edifice of the kind ever erected, and its cost amounted to above £260,000.

It is situated at a small but convenient distance from the banks of the Liffey, and possesses four decorated fronts. Its length is 375 feet, and its depth 205 : in the interior are two courts, divided by a portion of the building. The principal front to the south, is of Portland stone : it exhibits a portico of five columns of the Doric order, supporting a decorated entablature. Over the pillars of the portico are four statues representing Industry, Commerce, Wealth and Navigation. The three other fronts are composed chiefly of granite ; that on the north has a fine portico composed of four Doric columns, over which are allegorical statues of the four quarters of the globe, the work of the elder BACON. The key stones of the principal archways of the building, are sculptured with Heads, emblematic of the principal Rivers of Ireland.

The whole is surmounted by a magnificent dome, 26 feet in diameter, supported by 40 columns ; the top of the dome is 125 feet in height, and is crowned by a statue of Hope.

The interior consists of a range of offices appropriated jointly to the Customs and Excise, and possesses nothing worthy the attention of the visiter, except the Long Room, 70 feet in length, and 65 in breadth, in which the principal part of the public business is conducted.

To the east of the Custom House are some noble docks and store houses, well worthy the attention of the stranger.



W. H. Bartlett.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, DUBLIN.

W. W. Wood.





BANK STREET, FORMERLY COLLEGE STREET.

Returning from the Custom House to Carlisle Bridge, the visiter cannot fail to enjoy the fine view from its centre.

Instead of proceeding in a straight line from Carlisle Bridge up Westmorland Street, turn a little to the left, by D'Olier Street: half way up this street stands a handsome building fronted with granite, belonging to the DUBLIN LIBRARY SOCIETY: the cost of its erection was £5,000. It contains a large News Room and a valuable Library.

At the end of D'Olier Street, to the right, turn to BANK STREET; on the right is the edifice belonging to the ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, in which their annual exhibition of paintings by the old masters is held. The view so faithfully given in the present illustration, is terminated by the beautiful eastern portico of the Bank of Ireland, originally the entrance to the House of Lords, which gives it a very ornamental finish. It was erected after the design of the late James Gandon, Esq. in 1785, at an expense of £25,000.



Drawn by Geo. Petrie Esq. R.H.A.

COLLEGE STREET,

TO HENRY C. SMITH ESQ. THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY HIS OBLIGED FRIEND G. PETRIE

Fisher, Son & Co. London. 1828.

Engraved by F. Winkles





BANK OF IRELAND.

This noble building stands on an area of one acre and a half, and is certainly one of the finest edifices in Europe. It was commenced in 1729, and completed in 1785, at the cost of £65,000. The principal front is towards College Green, and the grand portico, of the Ionic order, is 147 feet in extent. It was originally the PARLIAMENT HOUSE of Dublin: the House of Lords still retains its original form and decorations, but the House of Commons has been altered to the present Cash Office, which is a very spacious and elegant apartment. The Union between Great Britain and Ireland in 1800, rendered the building unnecessary for its former purpose, and it was purchased by the Bank of Ireland from Government for £40,000, subject to a yearly ground rent of £240.

Many alterations, suiting it to its present purpose have since taken place. As a public building it is open to all visitors, excepting the House of Lords, which contains some fine old tapestry, and a marble statue of GEORGE III. by BACON, which cost £2,000; and in another apartment an interesting model of the Bank is shown; for the inspection of these a small gratuity is expected. The Printing Office attached to the Bank is under the direction of Mr. Oldham, under whose care it exhibits some of the most extraordinary efforts of mechanical genius ever known. Our limits do not allow space for description, but it is well worth inspection: admission can be had only by application to one of the Directors of the Bank, which is usually granted with great courtesy.

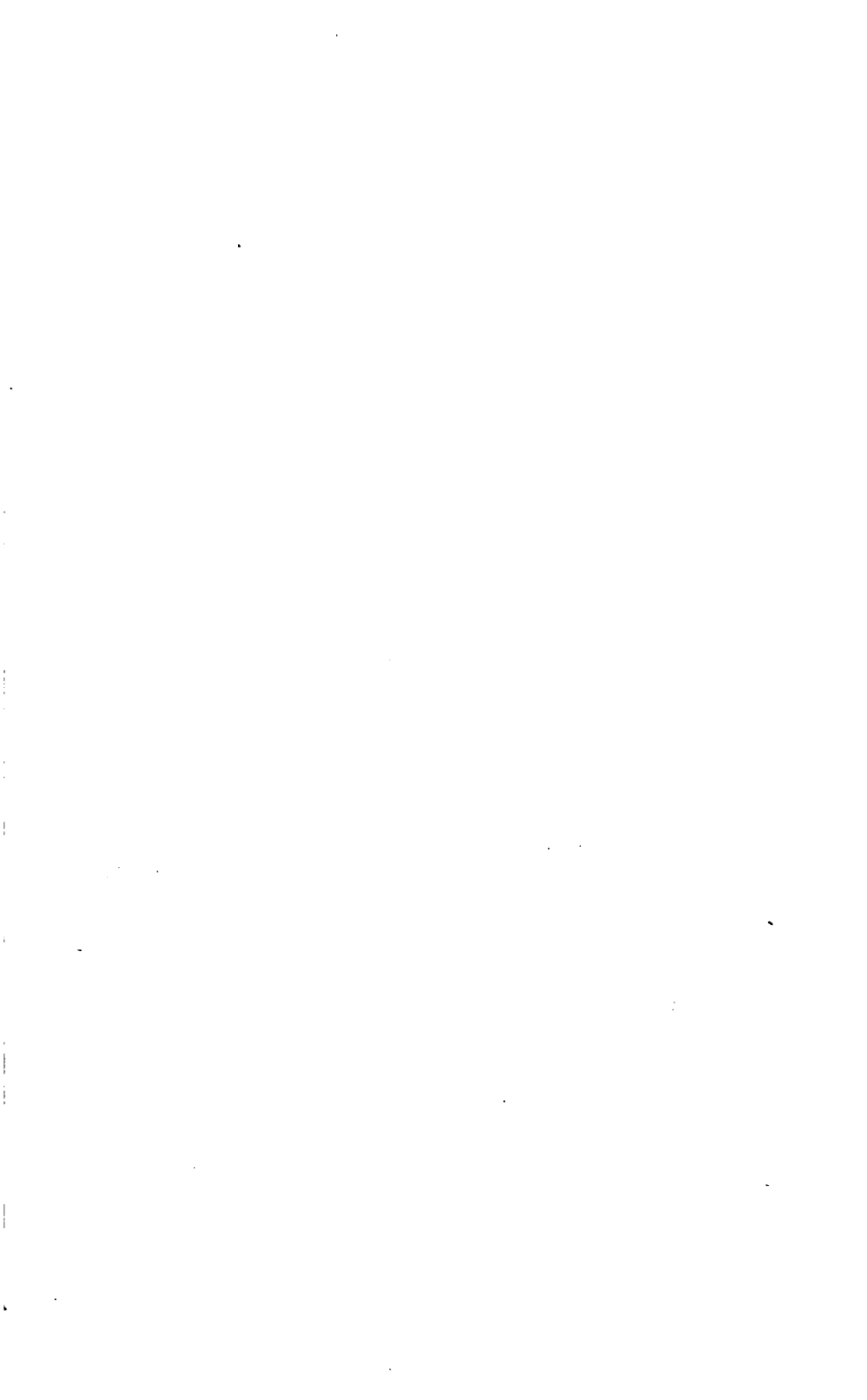


Drawn by George Petrie Esq. R.H.A.

BANK OF IRELAND, DUBLIN. (SOUTH PORTICO.)

Engraved by B. Winkles.





TRINITY COLLEGE.

Fronting College Green, with the equestrian statue of WILLIAM III. opposite to it, stands the large pile of buildings constituting TRINITY COLLEGE.

Its front to College Green is about 300 feet, and its depth 600 feet: it possesses three spacious squares, viz. Parliament square, which is faithfully delineated in the view now given, the Library square, and Botany Bay.

The former is 316 feet long, and 212 feet broad, and the Library square is 265 feet by 214. The Library is a fine stone building which occupies the whole length of the right side of the square: it is enriched by a noble collection of books and valuable manuscripts, and is adorned by numerous marble busts of celebrated characters; it is open every day from eight to ten, and from eleven to two, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Parliament square contains a chapel, refectory, and theatre for examinations. To the east of the Library square is a well planted Park, containing nearly 14 English acres, to which the public are allowed access.

The front of Trinity College is chiefly of Portland stone, and was erected in the year 1759. The University was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and the first stone was laid on the 13th of March, 1591; it was opened for the admission of students January the 9th, 1593.



T. H. Barker del.

TRINITY COLLEGE, FROM COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN.





W. H. Barthol.

J. Deane.

PARLIAMENT SQUARE, TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.



COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

The COLLEGE OF SURGEONS is now the principal ornament of St. Stephen's Green. It was originally erected on its present site in 1806, at an expense of £25,000 granted by Parliament. In 1825 it was considerably enlarged, and the present edifice was constructed, the first stone being laid by the MARQUESS WELLESLEY, then Lord Lieutenant, on the 25th day of August; its cost was about £40,000.

The front, which is simple and elegant, consists of a basement of mountain granite, and a superstructure of Portland stone: the latter is ornamented with six Doric columns and a Pediment; on the tympanum of which are the King's Arms, and on the apex a statue of Esculapius, with two others of Apollo and Hygeia on the right and left.

The College contains a theatre, where lectures are delivered, two museums, and an examination hall. The gallery of the theatre is open to the public during the dissection of malefactors.

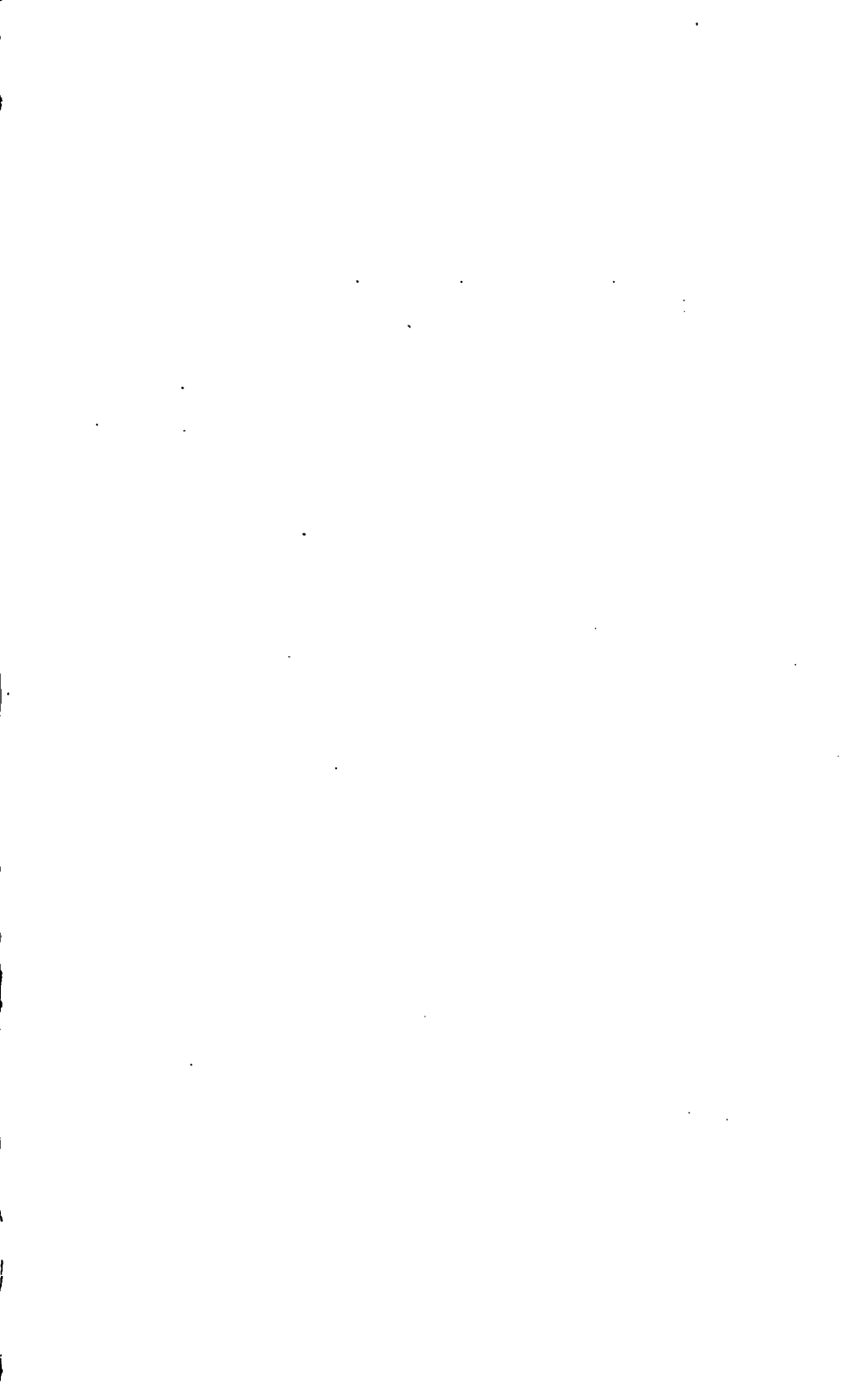


W. Woolton

THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, DUBLIN.

W. H. Sturt



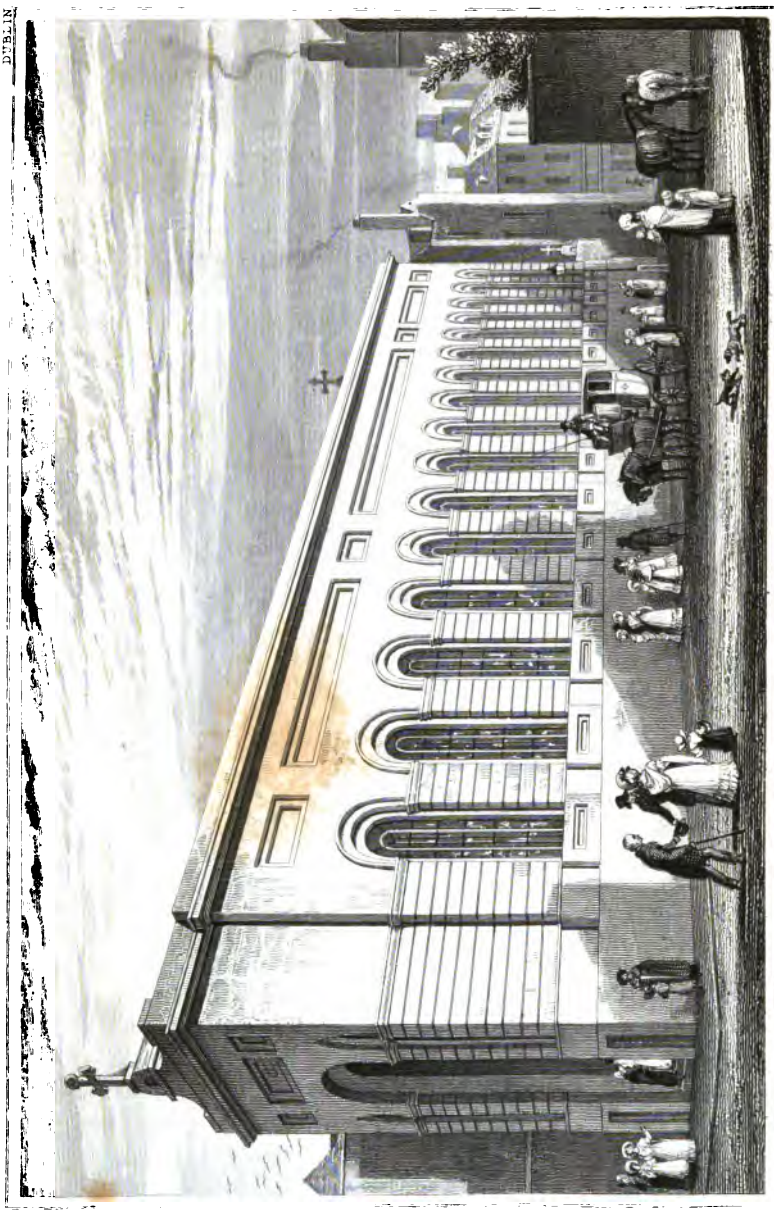


CARMELITE CHURCH, WHITEFRIAR STREET.

The first stone of this beautiful edifice was laid on the 25th of October 1825, by the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, R. C. Archbishop of Dublin. It was raised by the exertions, and under the superintendence of the Prior of the Order, the Very Rev. John Spratt, and solemnly consecrated by the above mentioned Archbishop, on the 11th of November 1827. George Papworth, Esq. was the architect.

The arena is 200 feet in length, by 34 in breadth; the exterior exhibits a grand front, overlooking York Row, as well as the front of entrance, which is presented to Whitefriar Street. That part of the edifice which faces York Row consists of 16 circular headed windows, placed at intervals of five feet, having ornamental architraves, embracing the heads of each; above those windows is a sunken tablet, bearing the following inscription, "*Gloriosæ matri et decori Carmeli dedicata.*" The summit is finished by a plain cornice, carried over the entrance front. The entrance is by a flight of steps, retreating into a lofty hall. The building is of common quarry stone, covered with Roman cement.

The interior presents a very beautiful architectural view, of which the accompanying plate will give a just idea. The right side of the church, from which the light is emitted, is pierced by windows, and the left is ornamented by corresponding niches, filled with statues of eminent Saints. The ceiling is coved, and divided into rectangular compartments. The interior is not yet finished; but when completed, it will be a remarkable demonstration of how much may be accomplished at a moderate expense, when taste and judgment direct the means. The entire structure will cost about £3,500.

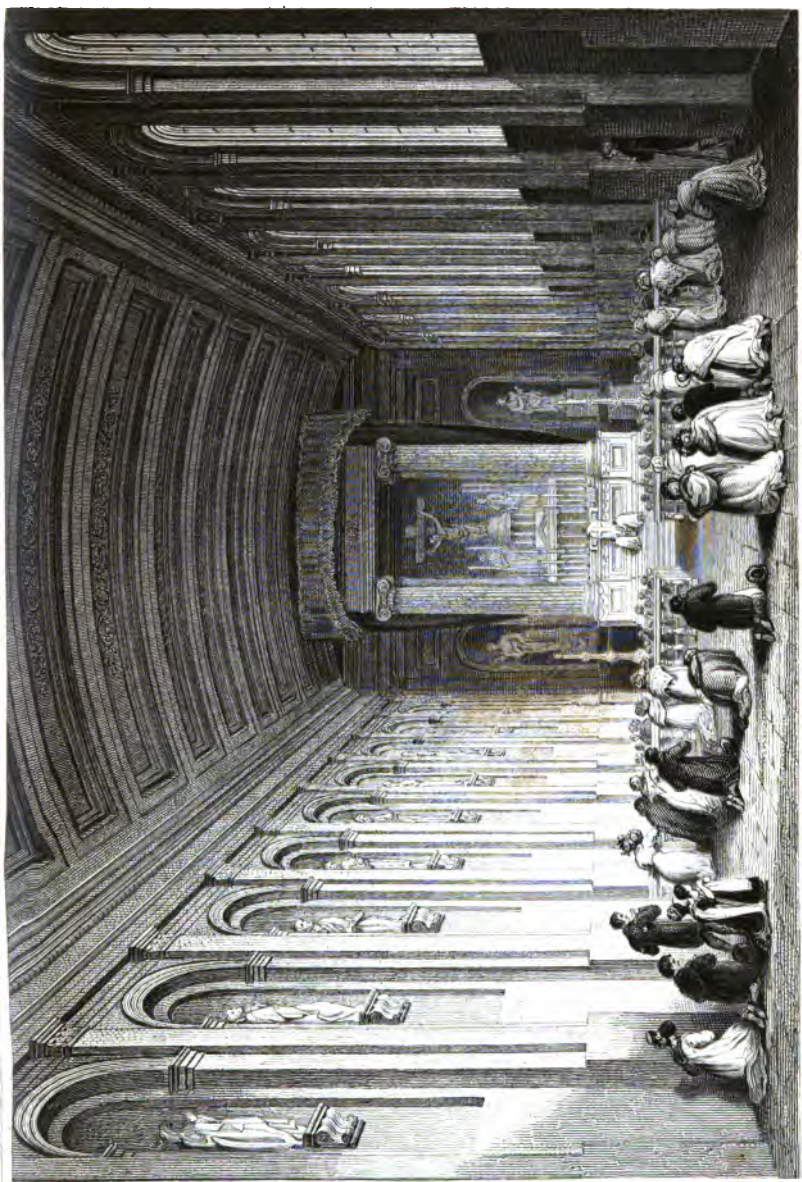


Thos. Barker

W. J. M. H. A.

THE CHURCH OF THE CARMELITE PRIORY, YORK ROW.





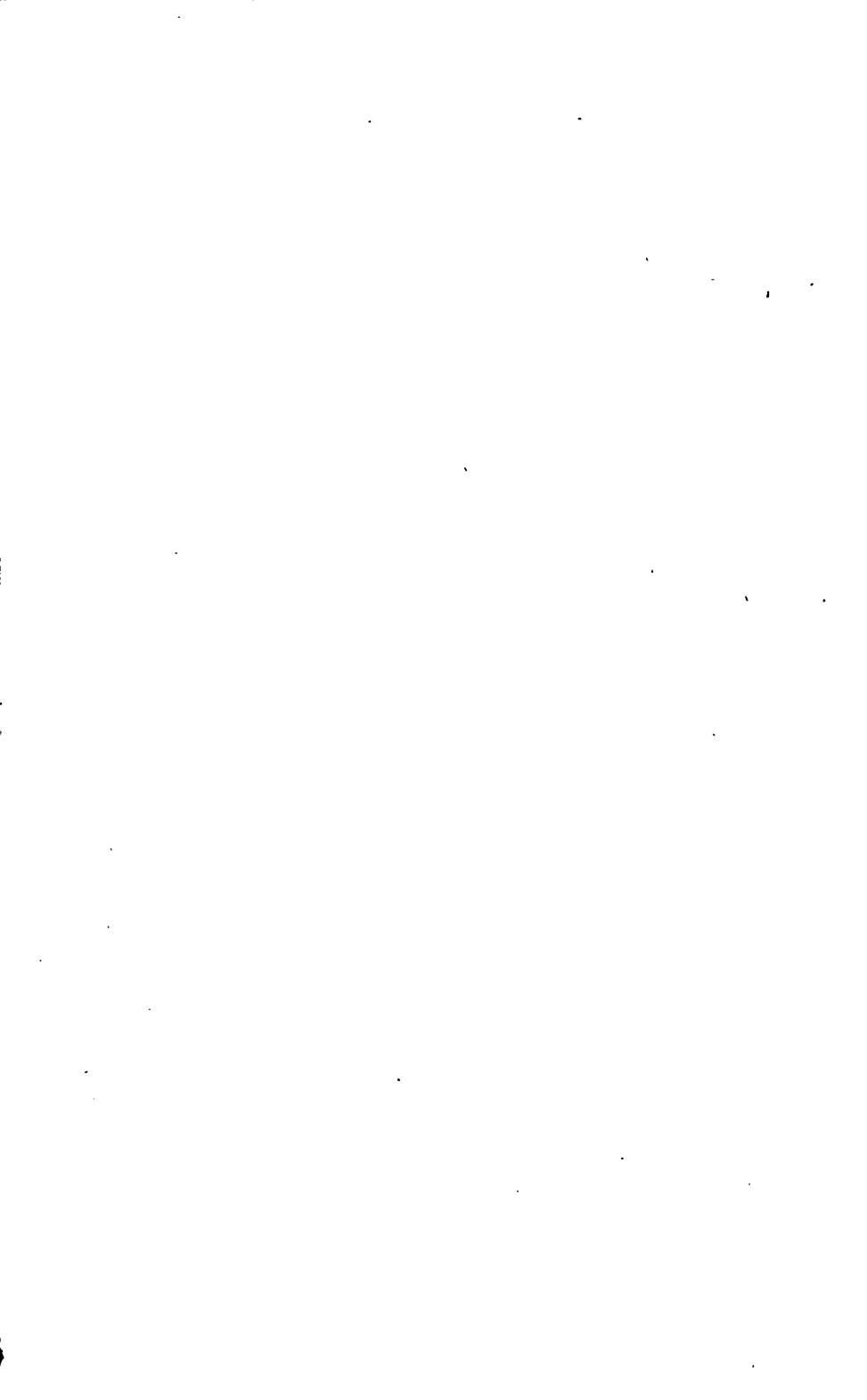
Geo. Peirie, Esq. R.H.A.

INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE CARMELITE FRIARY.

TO THE REV. J. SPRAAT, THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY THE PUBLISHERS.

J. Rogers





LORD PORTLESTER'S CHAPEL, ST. AUDEON'S CHURCH.

Amongst the few architectural remains of antiquity, which Dublin still preserves, the Church of ST. AUDEON, or OWEN, is one of the most remarkable. It is situated on the south side of the river, at the western end of High Street, in a direct line from Skinner's Row and Christ Church Cathedral.

The date of the original foundation of this ancient building is uncertain, but the present remains bear the architectural peculiarities of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It originally consisted of a double Aisle, separated by six massive octagonal columns supporting gothic or pointed arches, but the present church only occupies a fourth of the original edifice, the remainder being in complete ruin.

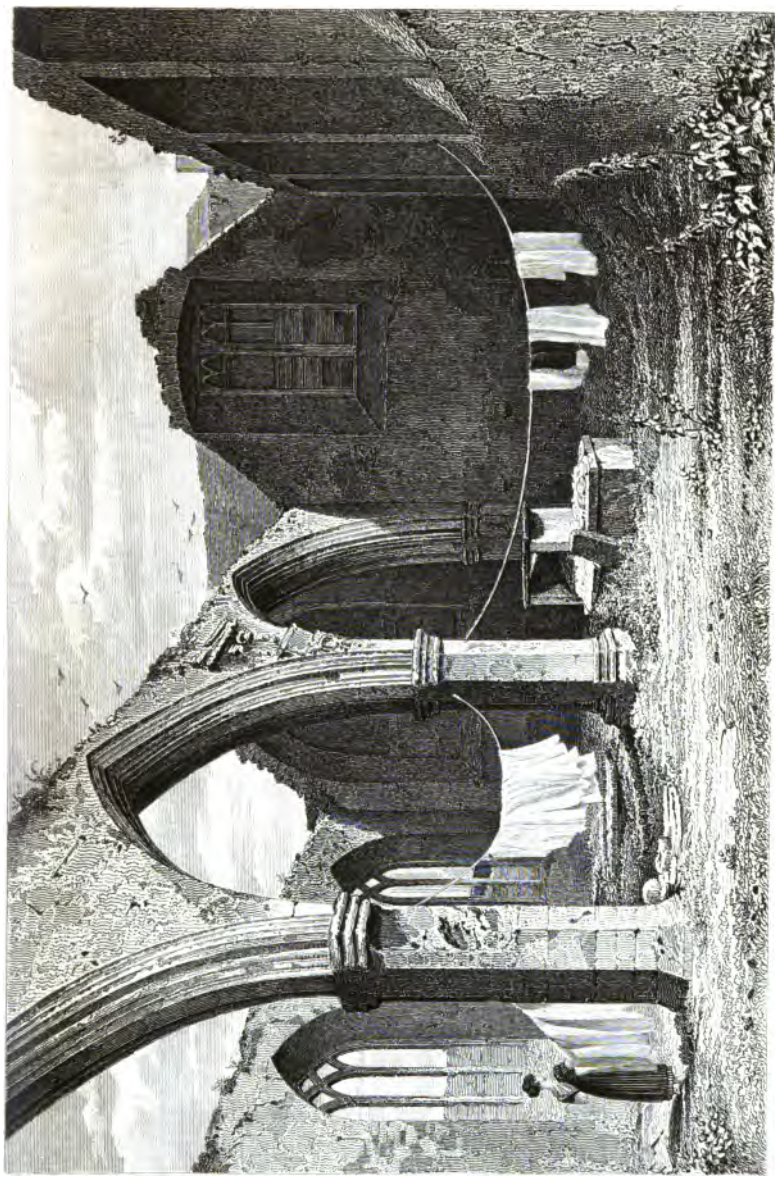
This parish church was eminently distinguished for its monumental remains, few of which have survived, amongst which one particularly deserving of attention lies at the south side of the eastern window. It is a handsome table monument of black marble, bearing the effigies of a Knight in armour, and his Lady, and is still remarkably perfect.

This Tomb was erected Anno Domini 1455, by a remarkable character of his time, Roland Fitz-Eustace, Baron Portlester, in the county of Kildare. He died in 1496, and was interred in the church of New Abbey, which he had founded in the above county, in which there is a similar monument to the memory of him and his Lady.

The Tomb in St. Audeon's Church, bears on the margin the following inscription in the gothic character :

"Orate pro anima Rolandi Fitz Eustace de Portlester, qui hunc locum sive capellam dedit, in honorem beate Mariæ Virginis, etiam pro anima Margaritæ uxoris suæ, et pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum."

The Steeple of this Church was rebuilt in 1670, the former one having been blown down in 1668.



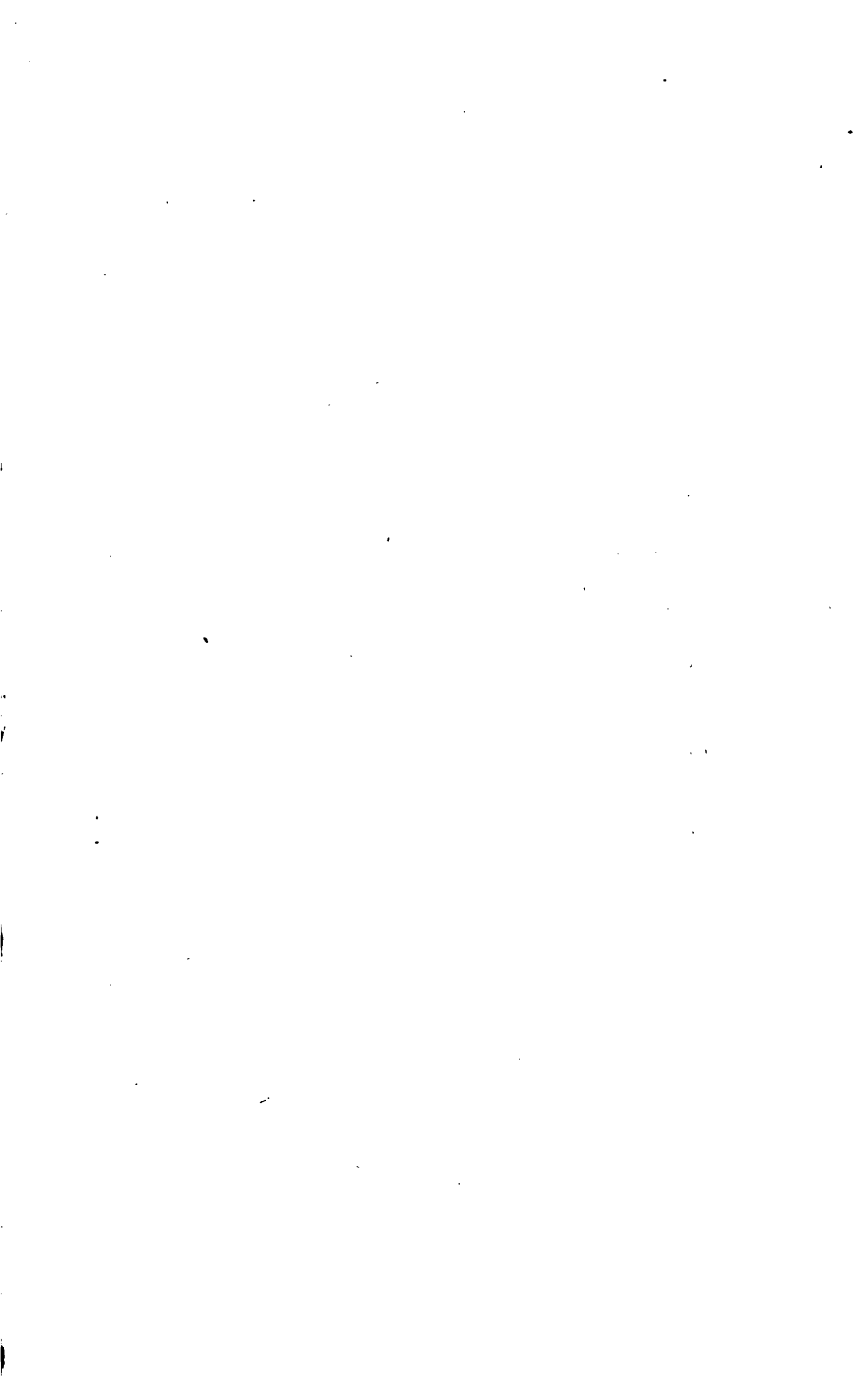
Drawn by George Carter Esq. & Engraved by B. Winde

RUINS OF LORD POWELL'S CASTLE, ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

TO SIR J. J. THE 1ST BART. OF GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON: R. & CO. 1851.





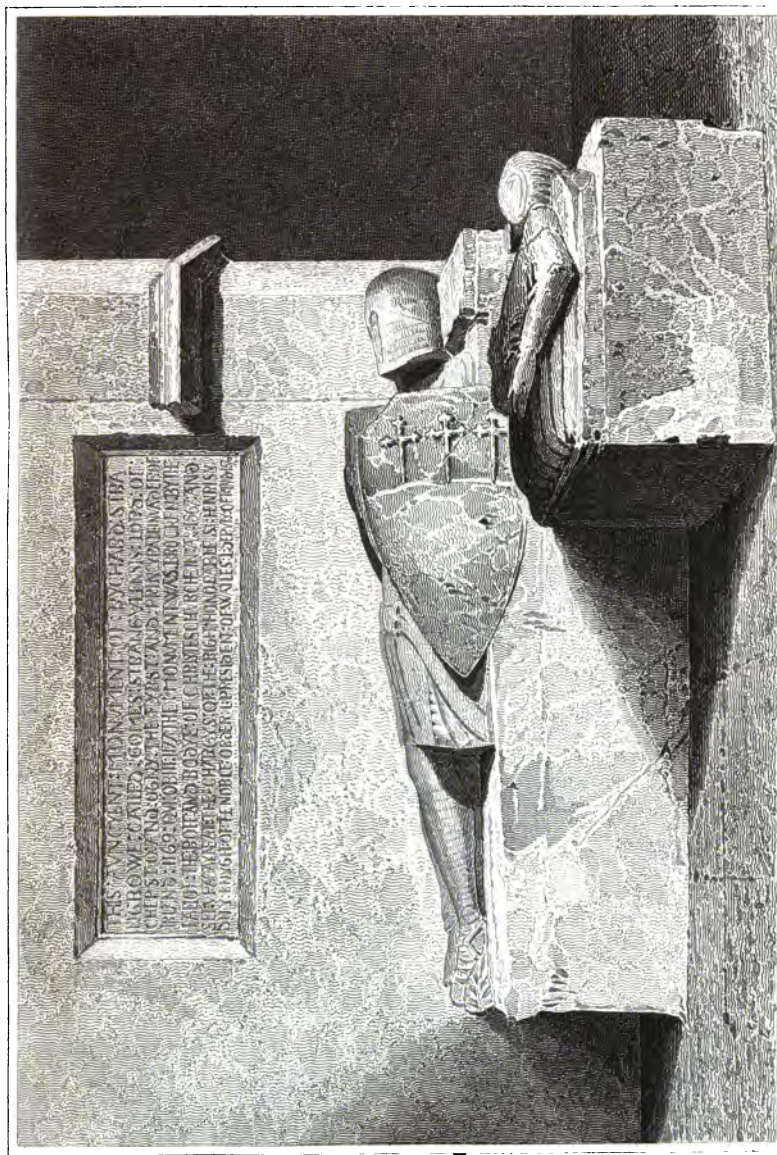
STRONGBOW'S MONUMENT, CHRIST'S CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

The venerable CATHEDRAL OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, in which the above monument is placed, possesses little in its exterior to attract the attention of strangers. It was originally built in 1038, by Sitricus, King of the Ostmen, or Danes, and Donat, Bishop of Dublin; and afterwards re-edified by the Anglo-Normans in the reign of Henry II. Nothing more remains of the original Nave, but the northern wall of the great Aisle. The Cathedral stands on a range of arches, and in these vaults, it is said, St. Patrick first preached in behalf of the Christian religion. The length of the Nave is 103 feet, and its breadth 25; the south side is of modern date.

On the south side of the great Aisle stands the ancient monument of RICHARD STRONGBOW, Earl of Pembroke, &c. the first invader of Ireland, in the year 1169. He died in 1177, and was interred in the vaults of this Cathedral. The monument consists of the figure of a cross-legged Knight in armour, and that of a female at his side: these are said to be the statues of Strongbow and his wife Eva; it was greatly injured by the falling in of the roof in 1572. Over it, on a slab, sunk in the wall, is the following inscription:

THIS : AVNCYENT : MONVMENT : OF : RYCHARD : STRANGBOWE :
CALLED : COMES . STRANGVLENSIS : LORD : OF : CHEPSTO : AND :
OGNY : THE : FYRST : AND : PRINCYPALL : INVADER : OF : IRLAND :
1169 : QVI : OBIIT : 1177 : THE : MONVMENT : WAS : BROKEN : BY :
THE : FALL : OF : THE : ROFF : AND : BODY : OF : CHRYSTES :
CHVRCHE : IN : AN : 1582 : AND : SET : VP : AGAYN : AT : THE :
CHARGYS : OF : THE : RIGHT : HONORABLE : SR : HENIRI : SYDNEY :
KNYGHTE : OF : THE : NOBLE : ORDER : L : PRESIDENT : WAILES :
L : DEPVTY : OF : IRLAND : 1570.

Various other monuments adorn the Cathedral, and are well worthy the attention of the stranger. From the insecure state of the building, it is at present undergoing extensive repairs, till the completion of which, divine worship is suspended.



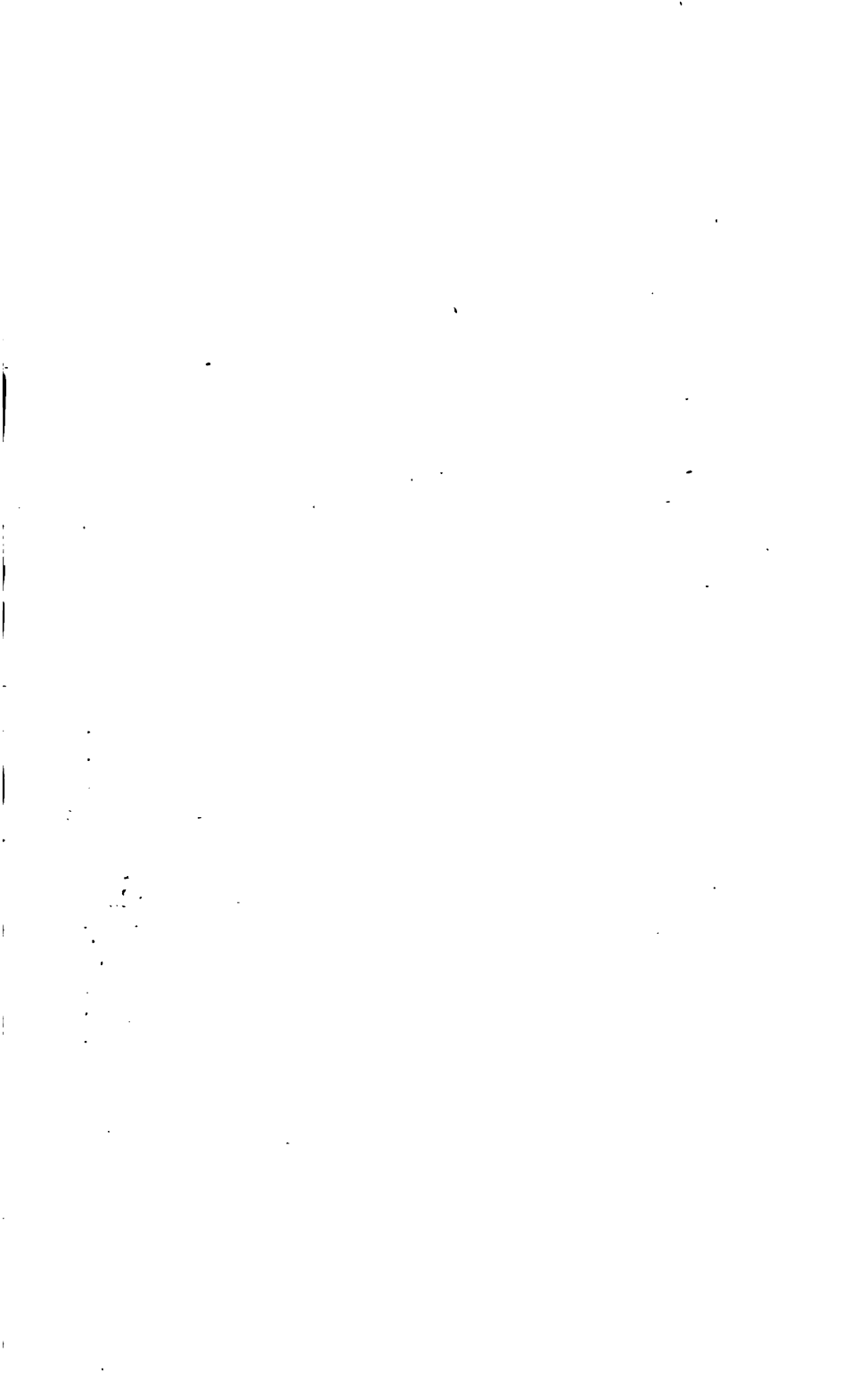
Drawn by Geo. Petrie, Esq. R.H.A.

Engraved by Rich. Winkles

STRONGBOW'S MONUMENT.
RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF CHRIST'S CHURCH

London: Fisher, Son & Co. 1829.





DUBLIN CASTLE.

DUBLIN CASTLE is divided into two Courts, Upper and Lower: the former contains the apartments of the Lord Lieutenant, and is a quadrangle, 280 feet long by 130 feet broad: the buildings which form its sides are of brick. The entrance to the Vice-regal apartments is distinguished by a colonnade of Doric pillars, at the termination of which is a flight of steps leading to the Presence Chamber, Saint Patrick's Hall, and other apartments.

The principal entrance to the Upper Castle Yard is by the eastern gate from Cork Hill, and is ornamented by a statue of Justice, the workmanship of Van-Nost.

The relieving of the guard in this Court-Yard, at eleven in the forenoon, is a very attractive spectacle.

The Lower Castle Yard contains the Castle Chapel, a very beautiful specimen of pointed architecture. It was erected after the design of FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Esq. was commenced in 1807, and occupied seven years in its completion; being opened for divine service on Christmas-day 1814. The expense of its erection is said to have been £75,000. Service commences every Sunday at twelve o'clock, and the lower part of the Chapel is open for all who can find room: from the very fine manner in which the service is performed it is always crowded, and many generally return without being able to procure admission.

On the western extremity of the Chapel is the Record Tower, the oldest building in the Castle: it has lately been repaired, and is the only portion of the ancient edifice now remaining which has any claim to the appellation of Castle.

Dublin Castle was originally built by Henry de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin, in 1220, and was first used as a Vice-regal residence in 1560, in the reign of Elizabeth.



Drawn by Geo. Petrie Esq. R.E.A.

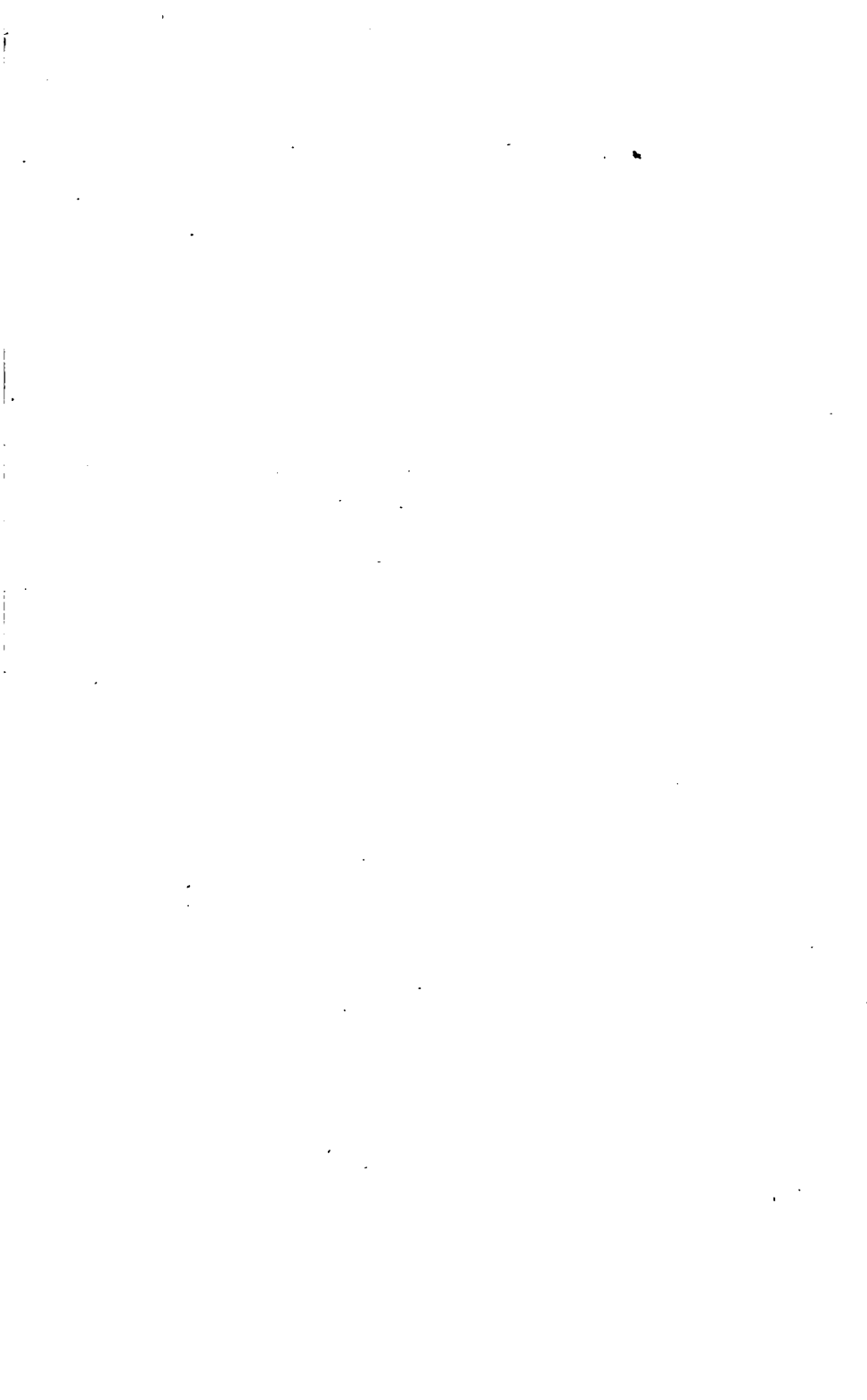
Engr. Gooch, del.

GREAT COURT YARD, DUBLIN CASTLE.

TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.
THIS PLATE IS VERY DEEPLY DEDICATED - BY THE PUBLISHERS

PICTURA, BOY & CO. CH. W. 1871.





THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

The ROYAL EXCHANGE deservedly ranks amongst the chief architectural ornaments for which Dublin is so generally admired; its situation is commanding, being placed on elevated ground, and contributes to the grandeur of the approach to the Vice-regal palace.

The form of this edifice is nearly a square of 100 feet, having three fronts of Portland stone crowned by a dome in the centre of the building. The north or principal front has a portico of six Corinthian columns; the western side presents an arrangement nearly similar, except in the absence of a pediment to the portico. Beautiful as this exterior is, it is less an object of admiration than the interior of the edifice, which presents a Rotundo, the ground plan of which may be best understood by the idea of a circle inscribed in a square. This Rotundo is formed by twelve fluted columns of the Corinthian order which support the dome. The entablature of these columns is splendidly enriched, above which is an attic ten feet high, with circular windows corresponding to the inter columns below. The dome is richly decorated by stucco ornaments, and in the centre is a large circular window.

In the interior there are three finely executed marble statues, one of KING GEORGE III. executed by Van-Nost; the other two are of the distinguished patriots LUCAS and GRATTAN; the former the work of the elder SMYTH, and the latter of CHANTREY.

The first stone of this magnificent edifice was laid on the 2d of August 1769, and in ten years the whole was completed at an expense of about £40,000, of which £13,500 was granted by Parliament.



W.D. Bartlett.

C. I. Smith

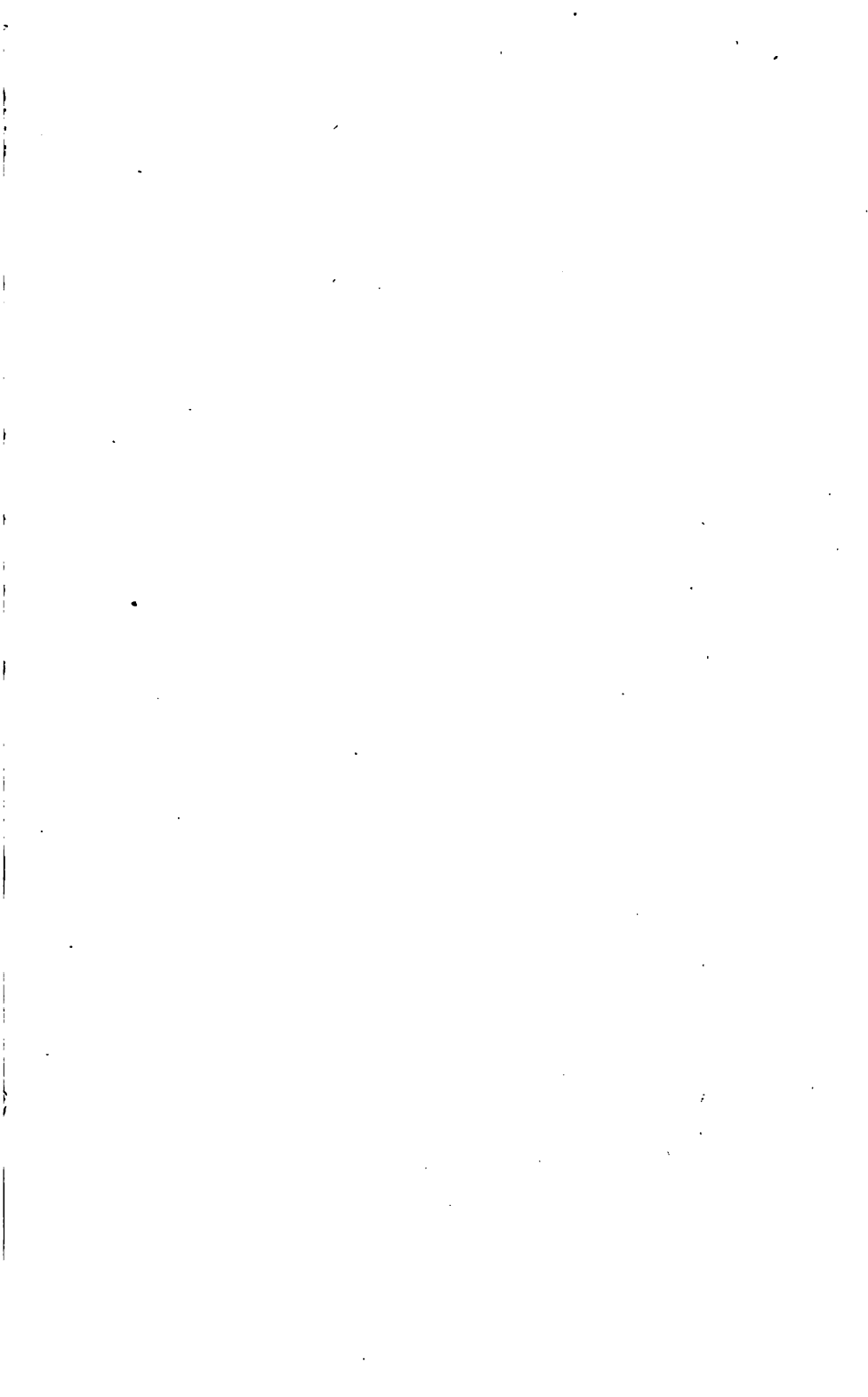
THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

TO THE LORD MAYOR, HIGH SHERIFFS, CITY REPRESENTATIVES, TREASURER AND MERCHANTS. THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

BY THE PUBLISHERS.

FISHER, SON & CO LONDON. 1829.





NELSON'S COLUMN.

Sackville Street, originally the Mall of Dublin, and once the residence of some of its chief nobility, deservedly ranks as one of the finest streets of which any European city can boast.

In the centre of this spacious thorough-fare stands the lofty Testimonial erected by the citizens of Dublin, in honor of the immortal NELSON. It consists of a Grecian Doric column resting on a square pedestal, and supporting a colossal statue of the Hero, 13 feet in height, the work of a distinguished native sculptor, THOMAS KIRK, Esq. R.H.A.

In the interior, a flight of 168 steps leads to a platform of 108 feet elevation from the street; securely railed round, from which on a clear day the spectator may enjoy a grand and extensive view of the city and bay, with the surrounding country: attendance is given to show it to visitors, and the view amply repays the trouble of ascending, and the small gratuity of one shilling expected from each person.

The names and dates of LORD NELSON'S principal victories are inscribed on the four pannels of the pedestal, above the cornice of which, on the side facing Carlisle Bridge, a large sarcophagus bears the name "NELSON." The Column, including the pedestal, is 123 feet high, and the entire height of the monument is 134 feet.

The foundation stone was laid on the 15th of February 1808, by the DUKE OF RICHMOND, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the expense of its erection amounted to nearly £7,000. It was designed by W. WILKINS, Esq. of Caius College, Cambridge.



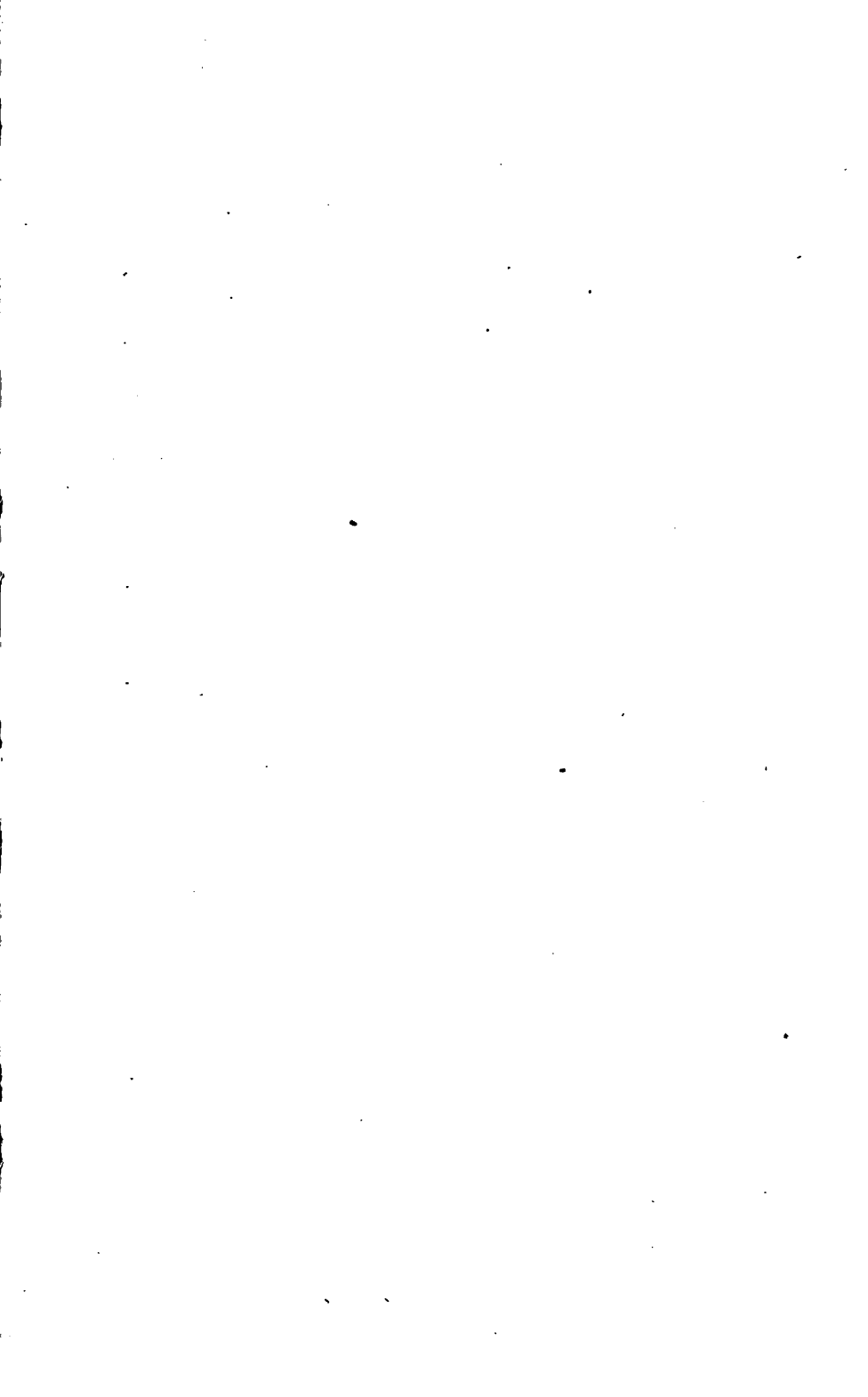
G. Peirce, Esq. R. H. A.

R. Winkles

NELSON'S PILLAR, SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

FISHER SON & CO LONDON 1829





THE POST OFFICE.

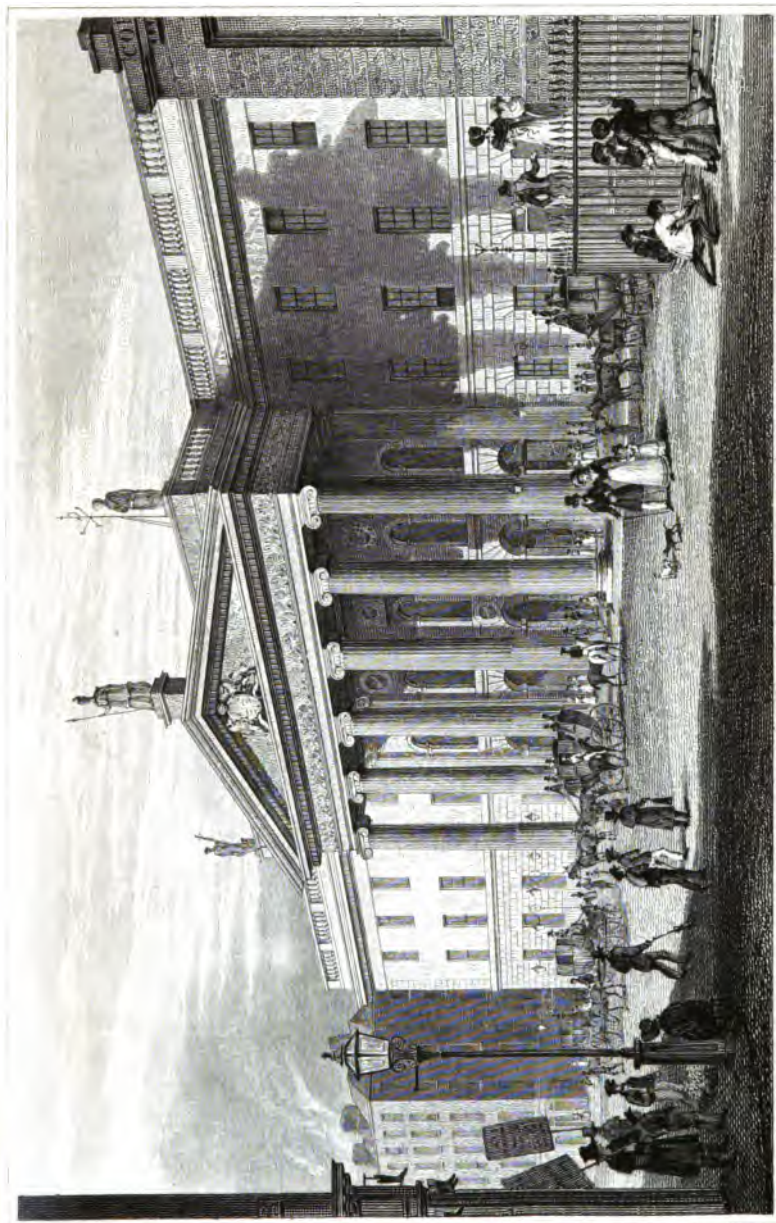
Immediately adjoining NELSON'S COLUMN stands the GENERAL POST OFFICE, erected after the design of that very eminent Architect, the late FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Esq. The foundation stone was laid by LORD WHITWORTH, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the building was completed in three years, at an expense of about £50,000.

It presents a front of 223 feet towards Sackville-street; is 150 feet in depth, and 50 feet in height. The grand portico in front, 80 feet in length, consists of a pediment supported by six massive pillars of the Ionic order; three well executed statues, by JOHN SMYTH, surmount the pediment; Hibernia in the centre, and Mercury, and Fidelity, on either side.

In the centre of the building there is a spacious Court-Yard, to which the different Mail Coaches repair every evening a few minutes before Seven o'clock to receive the Mails; they enter by a gate in the south front, which is closed immediately on the entrance of the last coach, and no person is admitted, that the regularity of their despatch may not be interfered with: as the clock strikes seven the gate at the north side opens, and the coaches drive out singly, in rapid succession, to their various destinations.

Numerous visiters are attracted to this lively and bustling scene when day-light extends to the time of departure, and the excellent manner in which the coaches are appointed excites great admiration.

The Building, with the exception of the Portico which is of Portland stone, is of native mountain granite.



Drawn by Geo. Petrie. Esq. R.H.A.

Engraved by Benj. Wallis.

POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

TO THE EARL OF ROSSE. POSTMASTER-GENERAL. THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY THE ENGRAVERS.



LYING INN HOSPITAL AND ROTUNDO.

TO DR. BARTHOLOMEW MOSSE, this excellent charity owes its origin, and his name ought to be cherished by every one that lives. In 1745 he opened, at his own expense, a small hospital for the reception of poor lying-inn women, in George's Street South. With further assistance, which his amiable motives naturally ensured, he was enabled to commence the present building, and an assistance of £12,000 from Government sufficed to complete this noble edifice. The foundation stone was laid in 1751, and it was opened for the admission of patients in 1757—with accommodation for fifty females. It was erected after the design of CASSELLS, the Architect of the Bank of Ireland.

Adjoining the LYING INN HOSPITAL, are the ROTUNDO Rooms, elegant in their arrangement, and of large dimensions: these rooms are let for all sorts of public assemblies, concerts, exhibitions, &c. The gardens in the rear of the buildings are tastefully planted, and during a portion of the year are prettily illuminated, and attended by military bands; during this time, they are a very fashionable evening promenade, and the moderate charge for entrance of six-pence makes them extremely well attended. The money thus collected, and that obtained from the letting of the Rotundo rooms, goes towards the support of the charity.

The different wards contain 87 beds, and no recommendation but evident distress required to gain admission.

Mr. Wright, in his very interesting guide to Dublin, states, that from the opening of the hospital to the 20th of November 1820, 96,677 women were delivered of 51,270 boys, and 46,960 girls:—1600 had twins.

The architectural appearance of both exterior and interior are very elegant; but our limits will not allow us to go into detail.

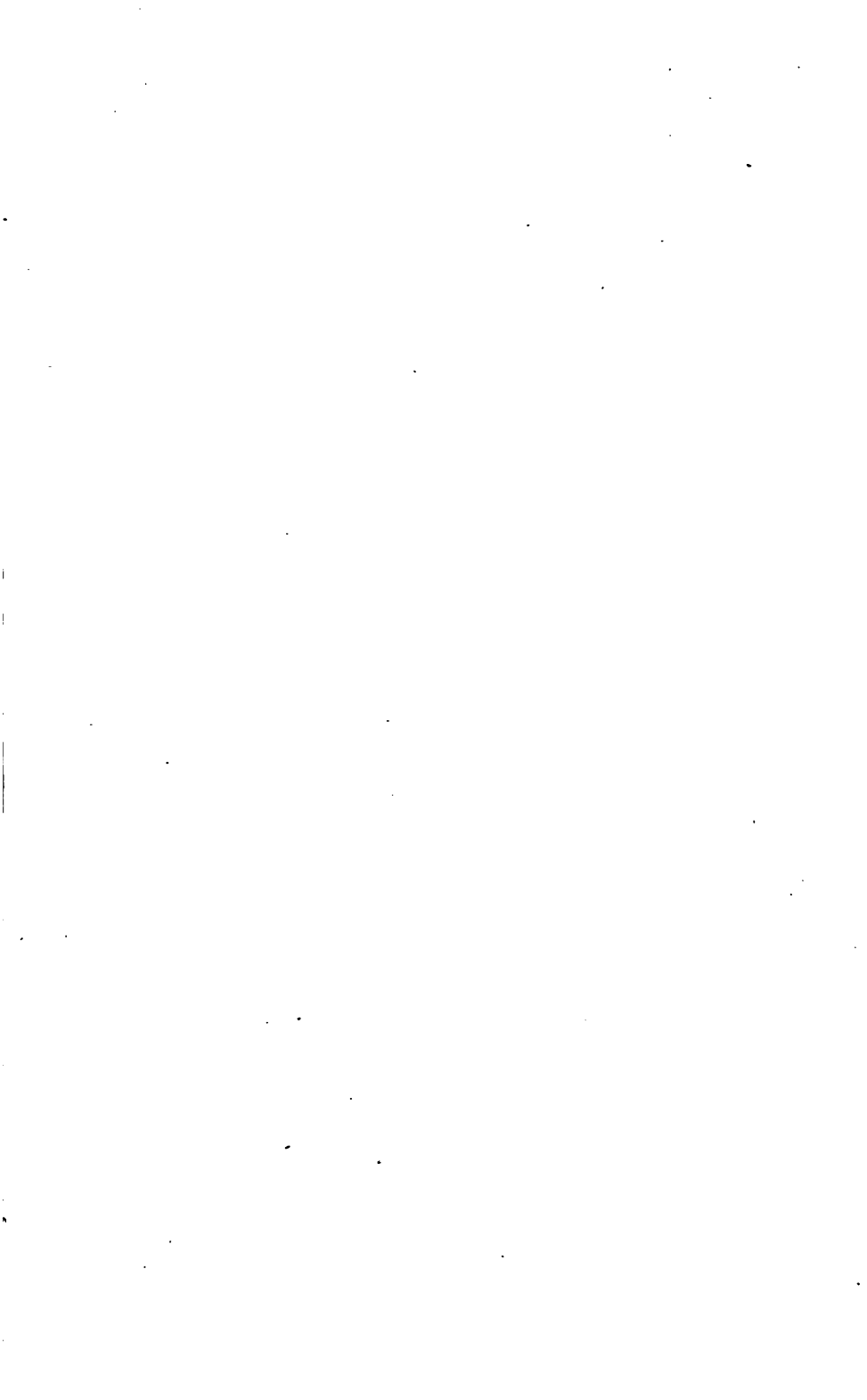


W. H. Bartlett.

LYING-IN-HOSPITAL & ROTUNDA, DUBLIN.

Over.





ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

This elegant structure was erected in the year 1802, after the design of the late FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Esq: its cost has been estimated at £90,000. Its exterior is 92 feet in front, by 84 in depth. It presents four regular fronts to the view, of the Ionic order, with decorations. Over the principal entrance, is a noble portico of four Ionic columns, supporting a pediment on which is a Greek inscription, signifying "Glory to God in the Highest."

The Steeple is of hewn stone, finely decorated, and is divided into four stories, surmounted by a handsome spire: the whole measures 200 feet in height from the pavement, and the spire is a useful land-mark.

There is a fine set of Bells, presented by the munificent Architect, in 1828, of the value of £1,300.



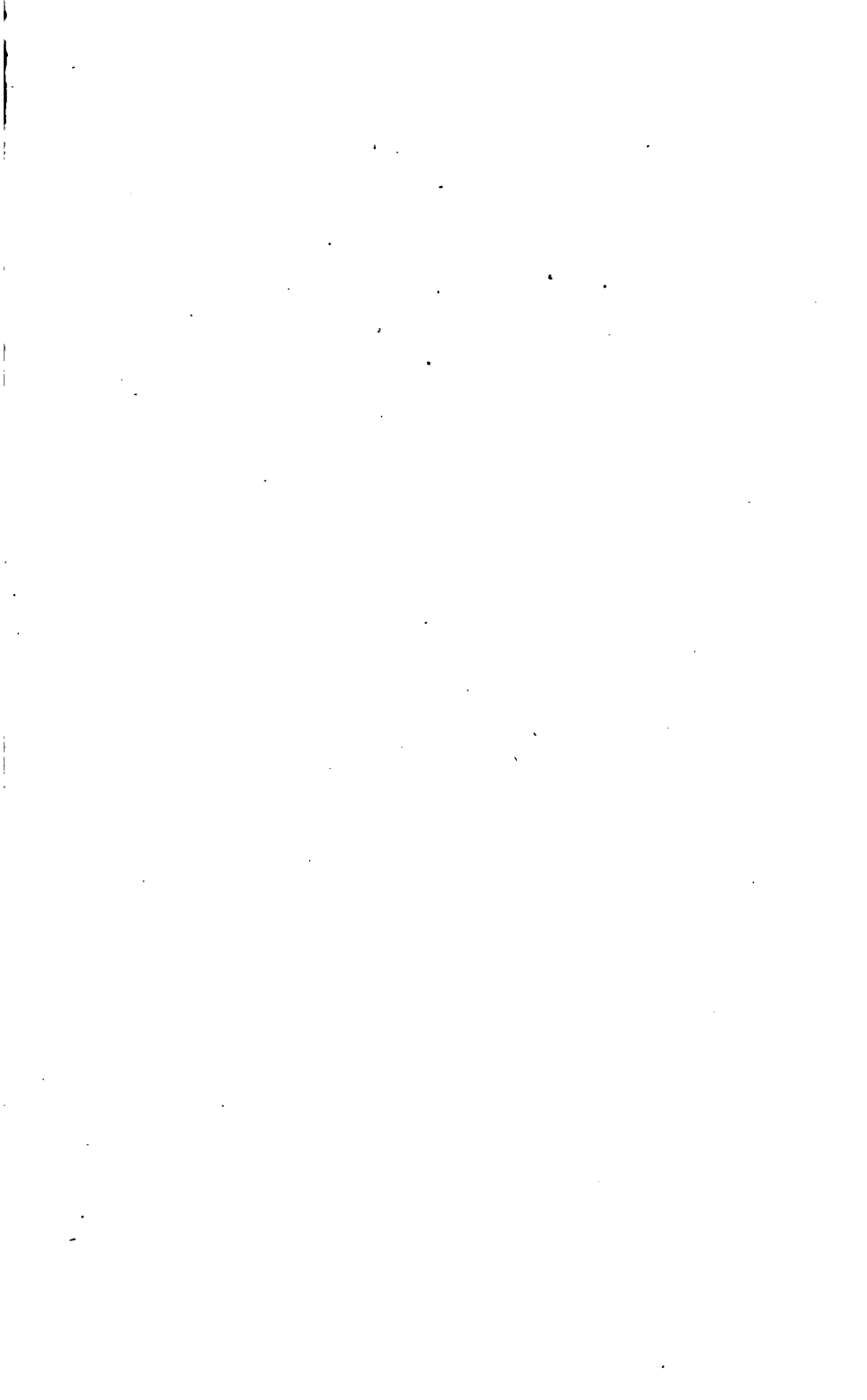
W. H. B. 1839

R. W. 1839

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, DUBLIN.

FIGER SON & CO LONDON 1839



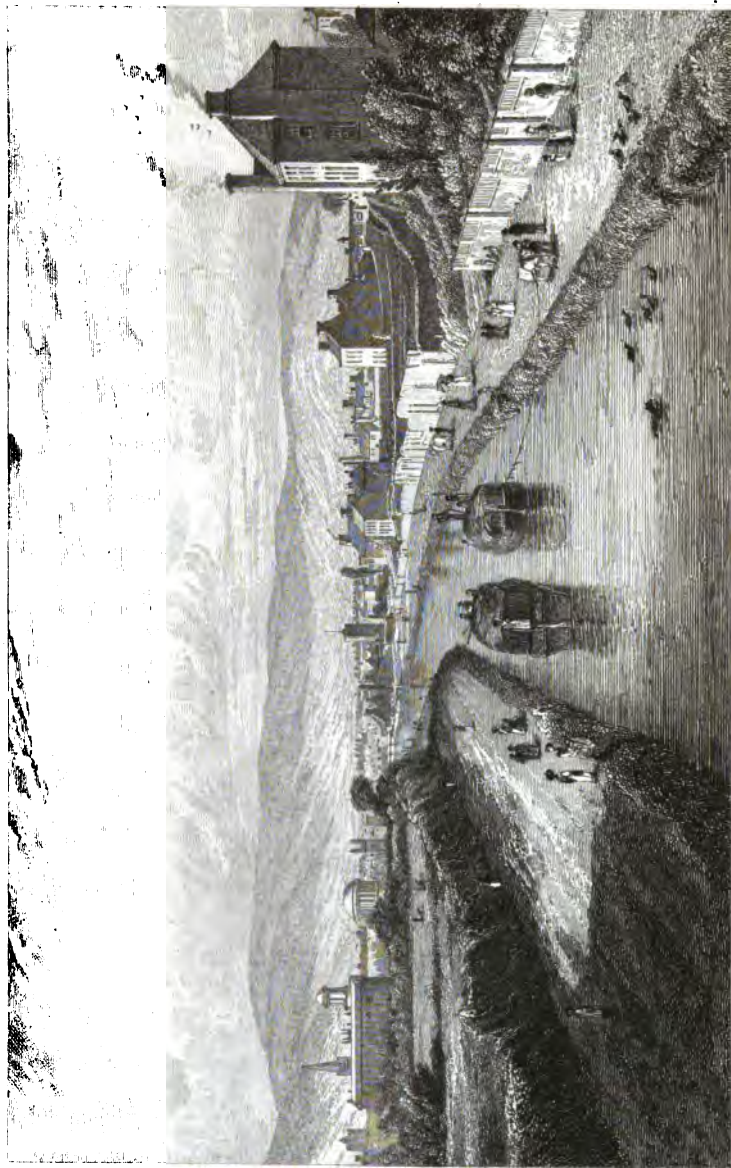


DUBLIN FROM BLAQUIERE BRIDGE.

The view from this Bridge is one of the most commanding that can be obtained of the City of Dublin : its elevated position enables the visiter to look down upon the City, the view of which is terminated by the noble back ground formed by the range of the Dublin and Wicklow mountains.

The fine Dome of the Four Courts, the Spire of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Towers of Christ's Church, and of the other principal Churches of Dublin, are seen in the distance.

The branch of the Royal Canal in the fore-ground of the view, with its numerous barges, gives a very animated appearance to the scene.



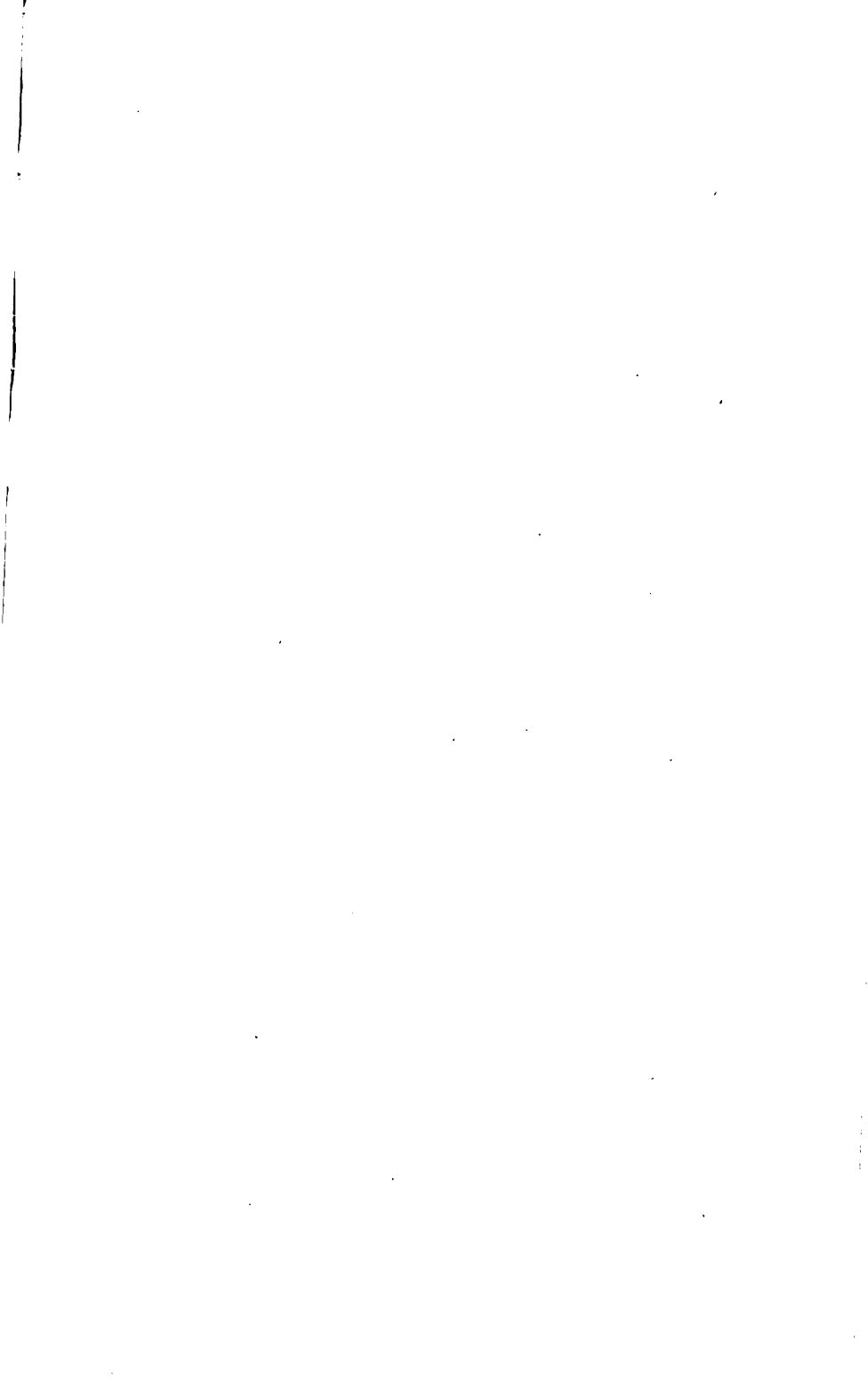
Drawn by Geo. Petre Esq R.H.A.

DUBLIN, FROM BLAQUIERE BRIDGE, ROYAL CANAL.

TO THE RIGHT RUN THE EAST OF BLESSINGTON, THIS PLATE IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

Edw. Goodall delin.





THE VICE-REGAL LODGE, PHŒNIX PARK.

The PHŒNIX PARK, originally part of the possessions of the Knights Templars of Kilmainham, was given as a place of recreation to the citizens of Dublin by Charles II. and a more extensive or beautiful range of pleasure grounds no city in Europe possesses. It is agreeably laid out and embellished with ponds, avenues of stately elms, and other plantations, and contains within its precincts several imposing architectural public edifices, of which the Vice-regal Lodge is the most remarkable, and which has been rendered historical by being the chief residence of King George IV. during his visit to Ireland.

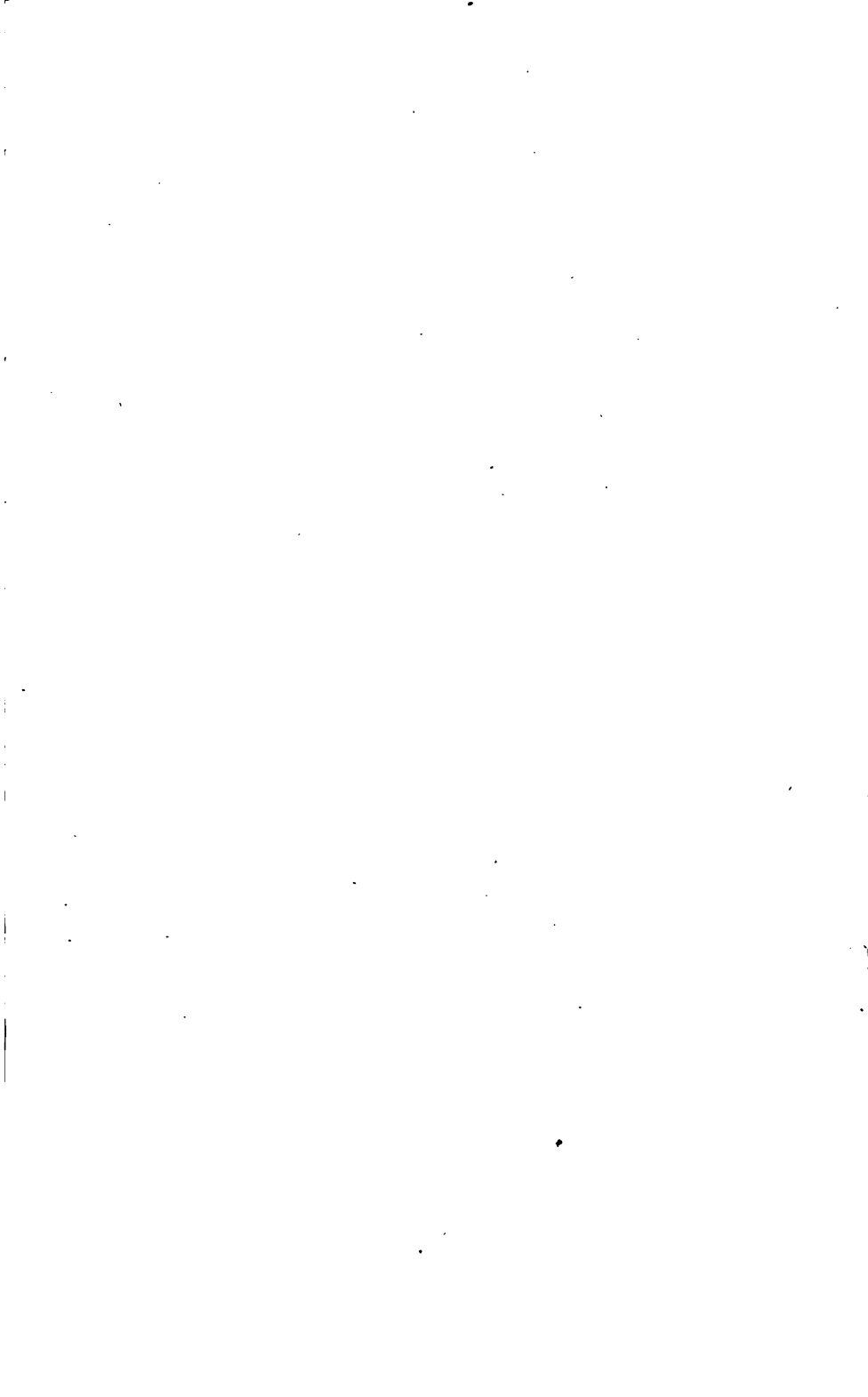
It is an elegant villa, not unbefitting the reception of a Prince, and the scenery by which it is surrounded is eminently beautiful. Its chief architectural feature is an Ionic portico of four columns, with a pediment—an addition to the building made by Lord Whitworth.

The Phœnix Park is indebted to the celebrated Lord Chesterfield for its principal embellishments, and a handsome Corinthian Pillar, surmounted by a Phœnix, raised by that distinguished Nobleman to commemorate his improvements, stands on the great Avenue near the Lodge. On its pedestals are the following inscriptions :

CIVIVM OBLECTAMENTO
CAMPVM RVDEM ET INCVLTVM
ORNARI JVSSIT
PHILIPPVS STANHOPE,
COMES DE CHESTERFIELD,
PROREX.

IMPENSIS SVIS POSVIT
PHILIPPVS STANHOPE, COMES
DE CHESTERFIELD, PROREX.





THE WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL, PHOENIX PARK.

Of all the public monuments hitherto raised in honor of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, that of the Citizens of Dublin is, if not the most graceful, at least the most colossal and magnificent.

It stands on very elevated ground in the Phoenix Park, and consists of an unadorned Obelisk, resting on a pedestal 56 feet square and 24 feet high, which is accessible by a pyramidal flight of steps, making a total height of 205 feet. The pedestal is intended to be ornamented with bas-relief medallions, representing the chief battles won by His Grace, and an insulated pedestal on the east side, is intended also to support an equestrian statue of the Hero of Waterloo. For these embellishments, the requisite funds are as yet wanting. The sides of the Obelisk are inscribed with the names of the several victories gained by the Duke.

The whole monument is of cut granite, and was raised at an expense of about £20,000. The design was furnished by Mr. Smirke, jun.



Drawn by Geo. Peave Esq. R.I.A.

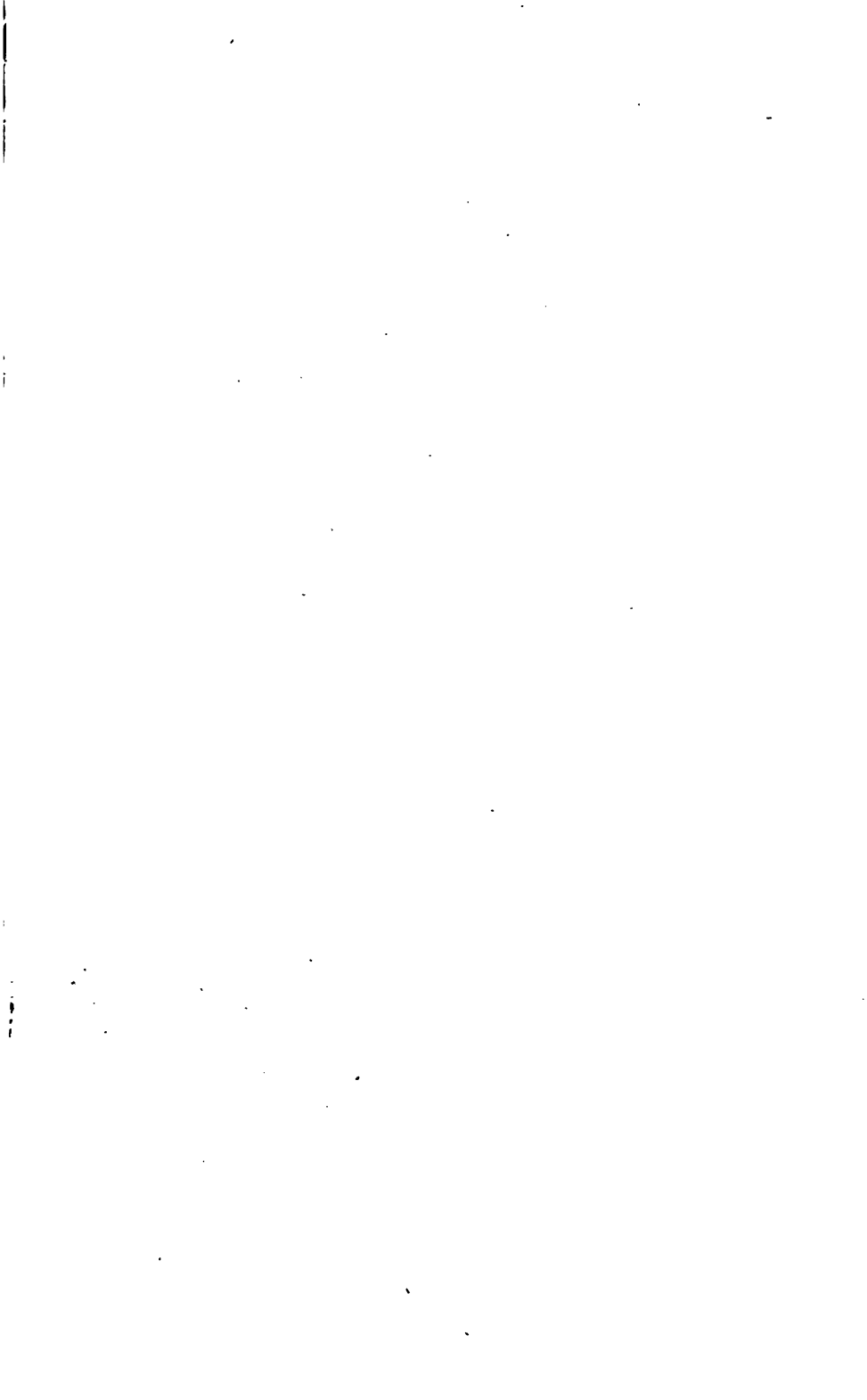
Engraved by Jas. Archer.

THE WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL, PHOENIX PARK.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL.

Fisher, Son & Co. London. 1838.



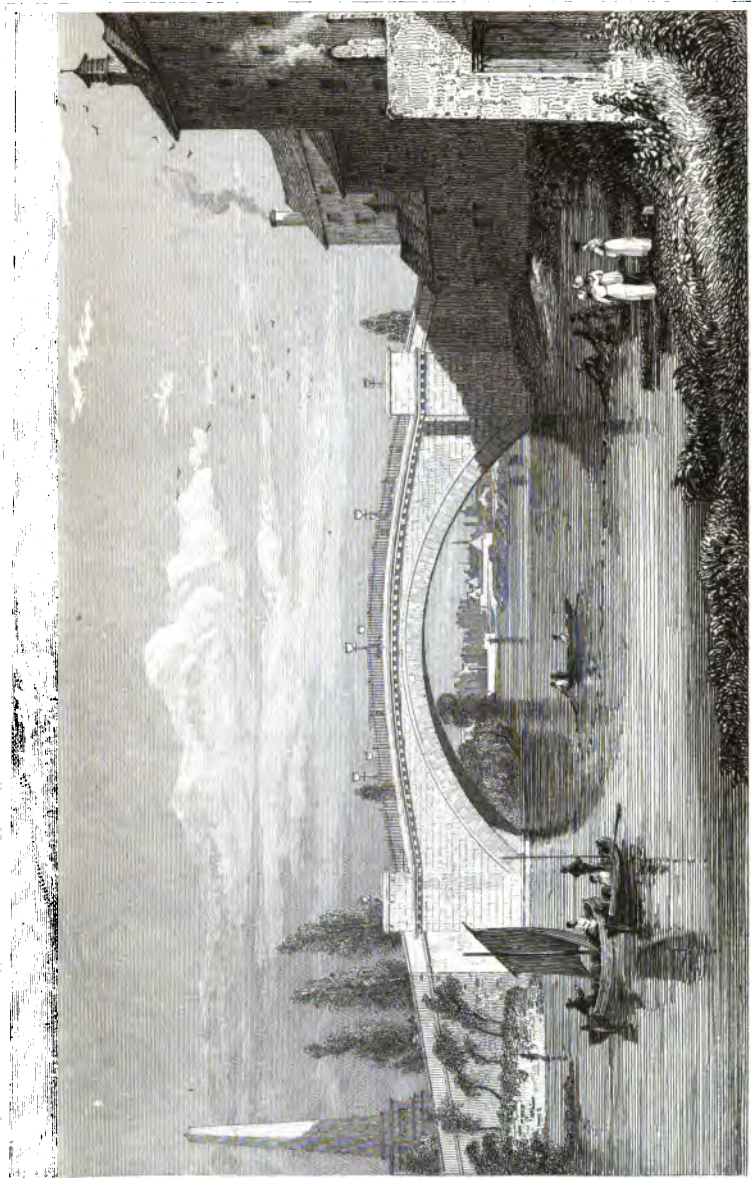


SARAH'S BRIDGE.

This elegant structure has received its name in honor of SARAH, COUNTESS OF WESTMORELAND, by whom the first stone was laid in 1794.

It consists of a single elliptical arch of beautiful construction, 104 feet in width, and rising to an altitude of 30 feet above low water.

The lightness and grace of its proportions, have been much admired, and it forms a very pleasing object in the view of Dublin from the Phoenix Park. It is situated about half a mile west of King's Bridge.



Drawn by Geo. Petrie Esq. R.H.A.

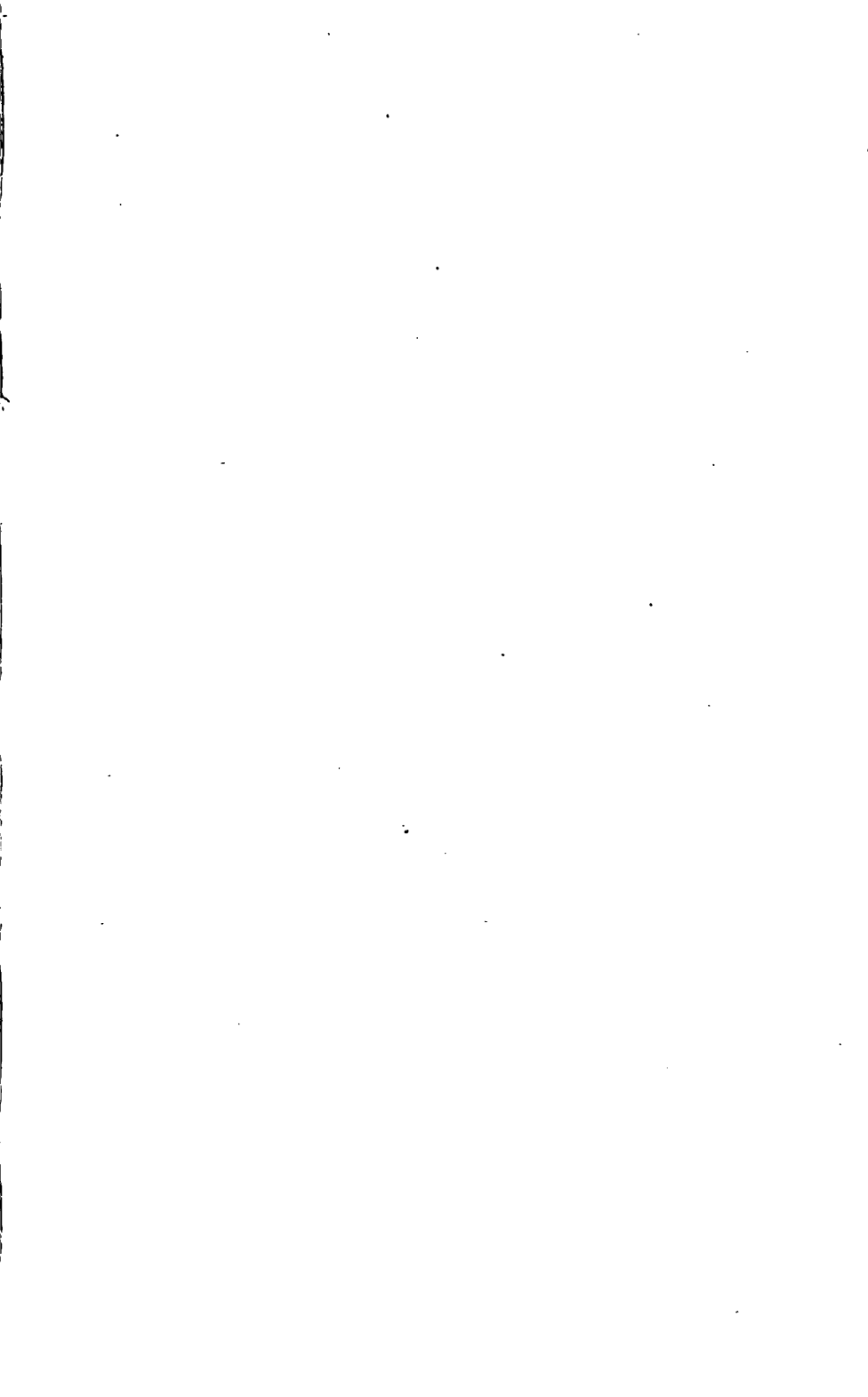
Edw. Goodall delin.

SARAI'S BRIDGE, ON THE RIVER ANNA LIFFEY.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON THIS PLATE IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

Fisher, Son & Co London, 1828.





KING'S BRIDGE, AND ROYAL BARRACKS.

The visit to Ireland of His late Majesty George IV. excited a deep feeling of delight and gratitude among his Irish subjects, and the citizens of Dublin more particularly, who determined to raise by public subscription a Testimonial commemorative of the event, and of the affectionate feelings which it had inspired. Various architectural designs were made for the purpose, and submitted to His Majesty's choice, who was pleased to select that from which the present Bridge has been erected—a design by Mr. GEORGE PAPWORTH.

The selection was not discreditable to his Majesty's taste; the bridge is at once a *useful* as well as elegant memorial monument, which was much wanted to connect the Military Road with the principal entrance to the Phoenix Park.

The King's Bridge is a single elliptical arch of cast metal 100 feet in diameter, resting on graceful buttresses of native granite, and is an extremely beautiful object.

The first stone was laid on the 12th of December 1827, by the MARQUESS WELLESLEY, then Lord Lieutenant, and the cost of the erection has been upwards of £13,000.

The Royal Barracks, which are contiguous, consist of four spacious squares, three of which are built on three sides only, and are capable of accommodating 2000 men. They have a ball room for the officers; and the situation which is lofty and commanding, is considered remarkably salubrious.



Drawn by G. Pettie Esq^r R.H.A.

THE KING'S BRIDGE, DUBLIN, (WEST VIEW.)

Engraved by T. Hignam.





Drawn by G. Petrie, Esq. R.H.A.

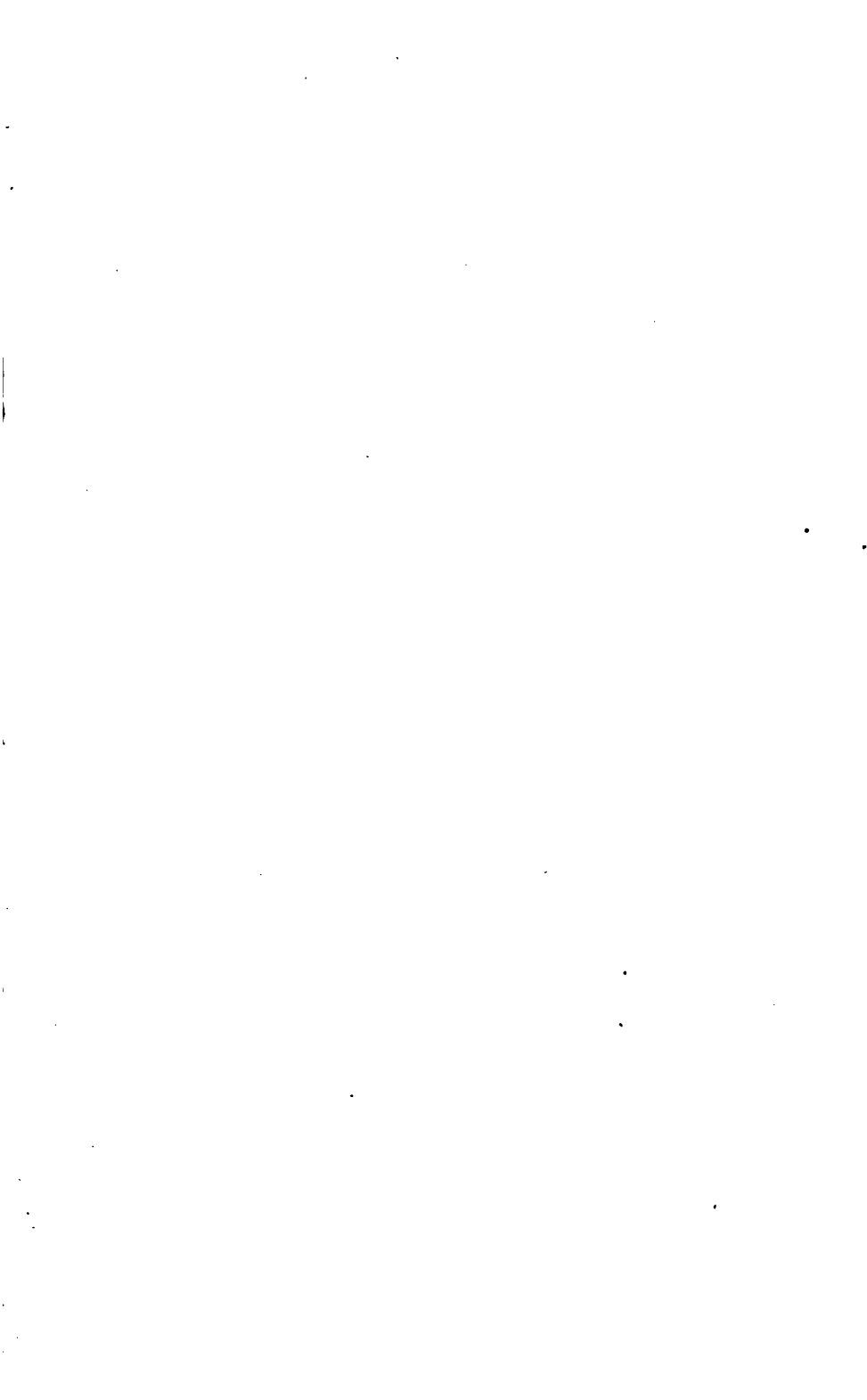
THE KING'S BRIDGE, DUBLIN, (EAST VIEW) & ROYAL BARRACKS.

TO HIS MOST GRACIOUS MINISTRY, GEORGE THE 4TH THIS PLATE IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED,
BY THE ARCHT. 1825.

FISHER, SON & CO. LONDON. 1829.

Engraved by T. H. G. & Co.





THE CLOTH MART, HOME'S HOTEL, AND
QUEEN'S BRIDGE.

The new building called HOME'S HOTEL, is a great ornament to the south side of the Liffey. It is situated on Usher's Quay, between the Queen's and Whitworth bridges, and has been erected by the industrious and enterprising citizen Mr. GEORGE HOME. Its chief architectural feature is a Doric portico of seven columns crowned with a balustrade.

This edifice serves a two-fold purpose, that of a public Hotel, (which is well kept, containing 200 bed-rooms, coffee-rooms, &c.) and a public Market, called the Wellesley Market, established for the sale of woollens, silks, cords, cottons, &c. This part of the building contains upwards of eighty ware-rooms, in the centre of which, a public Market is held on Teusdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Queen's Bridge is a handsome structure of granite, consisting of three arches, and was erected in 1764.

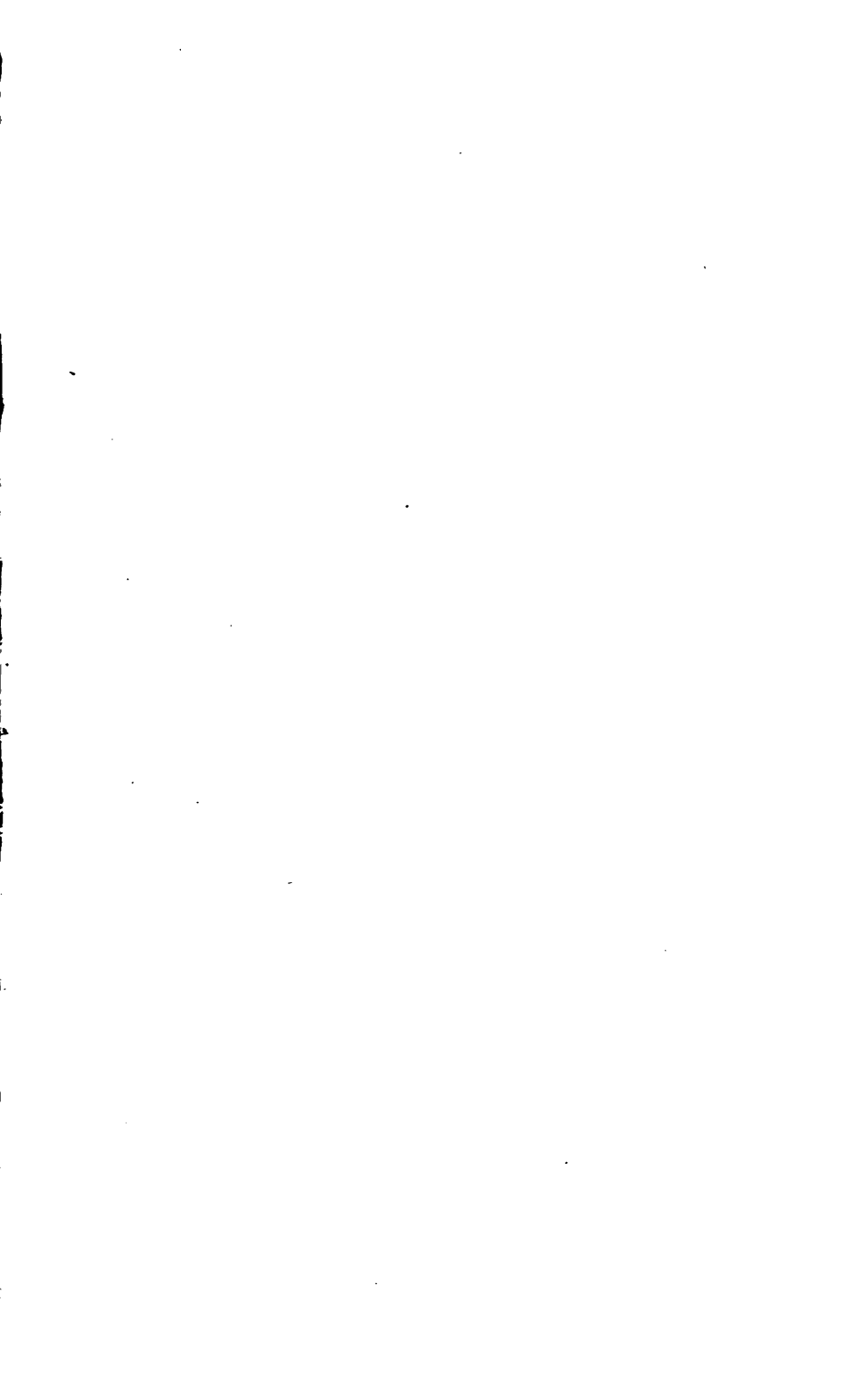


W. H. Bartlett

C. I. Smith

THE CLIFF MART, HORN'S HOTEL, & QUEEN'S BRIDGE, TOWN'S QUAY, DUBLIN.





THE FOUR COURTS, OR LAW COURTS.

The LAW COURTS, like the Custom House, are placed on the north bank of the river Liffey, and occupy almost the whole of the space between Richmond and Whitworth Bridges, which are connected by a handsome cast iron balustrade: the site of the edifice is that of a dissolved Dominican Friary.

It is a truly magnificent pile of architecture, presenting to the river a front of 440 feet, and extending to the depth of 170 feet. The grand entrance is by a noble portico of six columns of the Corinthian order, on the pediment of which there are statues of Moses, with Justice and Mercy on either side. Other statues of Wisdom and Authority also decorate the front, which is crowned by a magnificent dome.

In the central part of the building, which is a square of 140 feet, the Four Courts of Judicature are placed, as well as the Great Hall, which is a circle of 64 feet in diameter, from which the Four Courts radiate to the angles of the square. This Hall is an object of universal admiration, as well from its architectural beauty, as from its appropriate allegorical embellishments; and during Term time it presents a scene of the most animating bustle. The Courts are all of equal dimensions, and similar construction.

The Court-yards on either side of the central front, contain the public offices, they are enclosed from the Quay by handsome screen walls, perforated by arches.

The original design of this noble edifice was made by Mr. Cooley, the Architect of the Royal Exchange; but Mr. Gandon was subsequently employed to complete it. The first stone was laid on the 13th of March, 1786, and the estimated expense of the entire undertaking was £150,000.



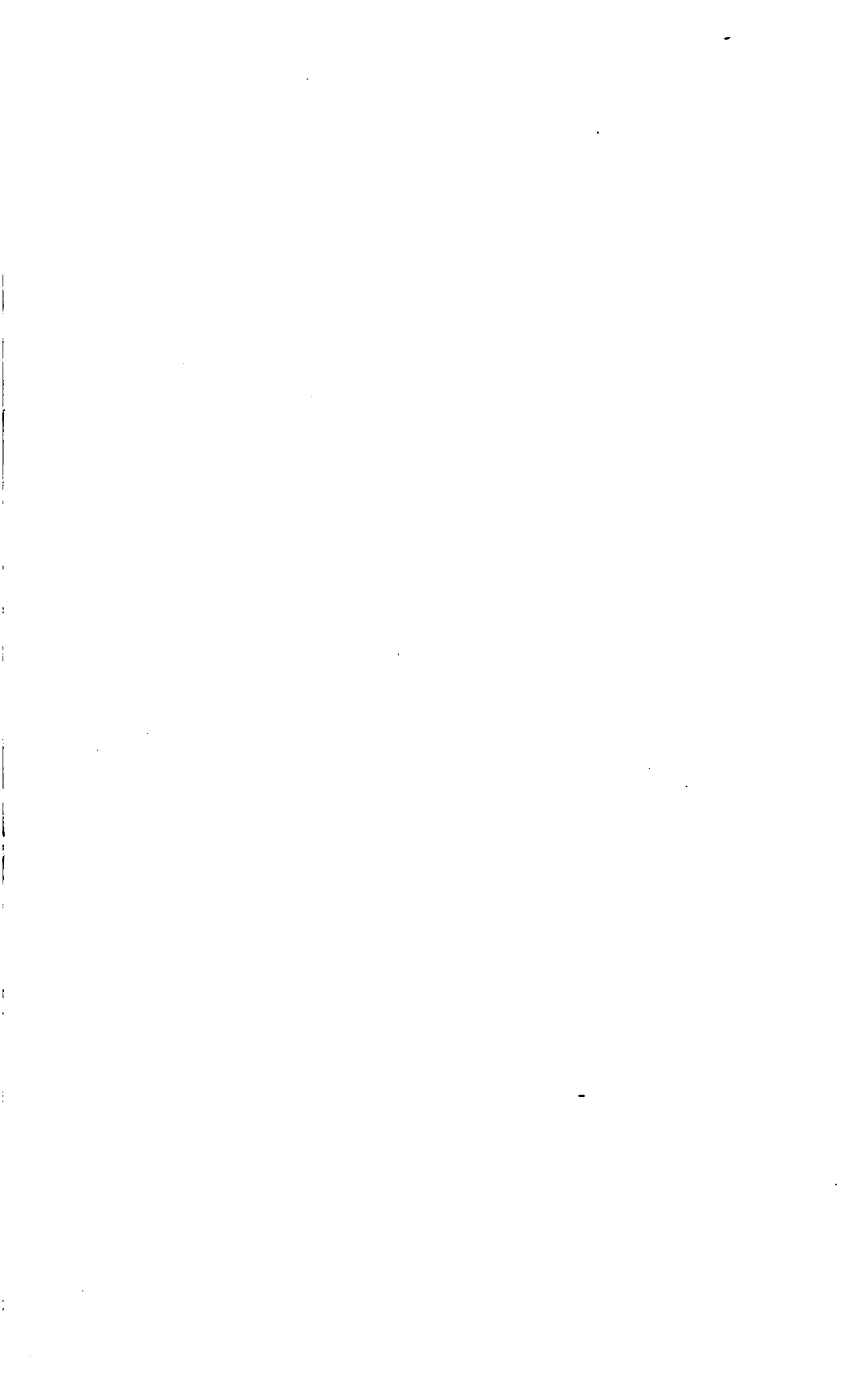
W. J. Barber.

THE FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.

Owen.

FISHER, SON, & CO LONDON & BRISTOL.





PILLAR AT KINGSTOWN.

The small truncated pyramidal Column at KINGSTOWN, which forms the subject of the present illustration, is chiefly deserving of notice as an historical memorial, being nothing more than a single block of granite shaped into an obeliscal pillar supporting the Royal crown, and resting on four large balls, placed on a rude mass of native granite.

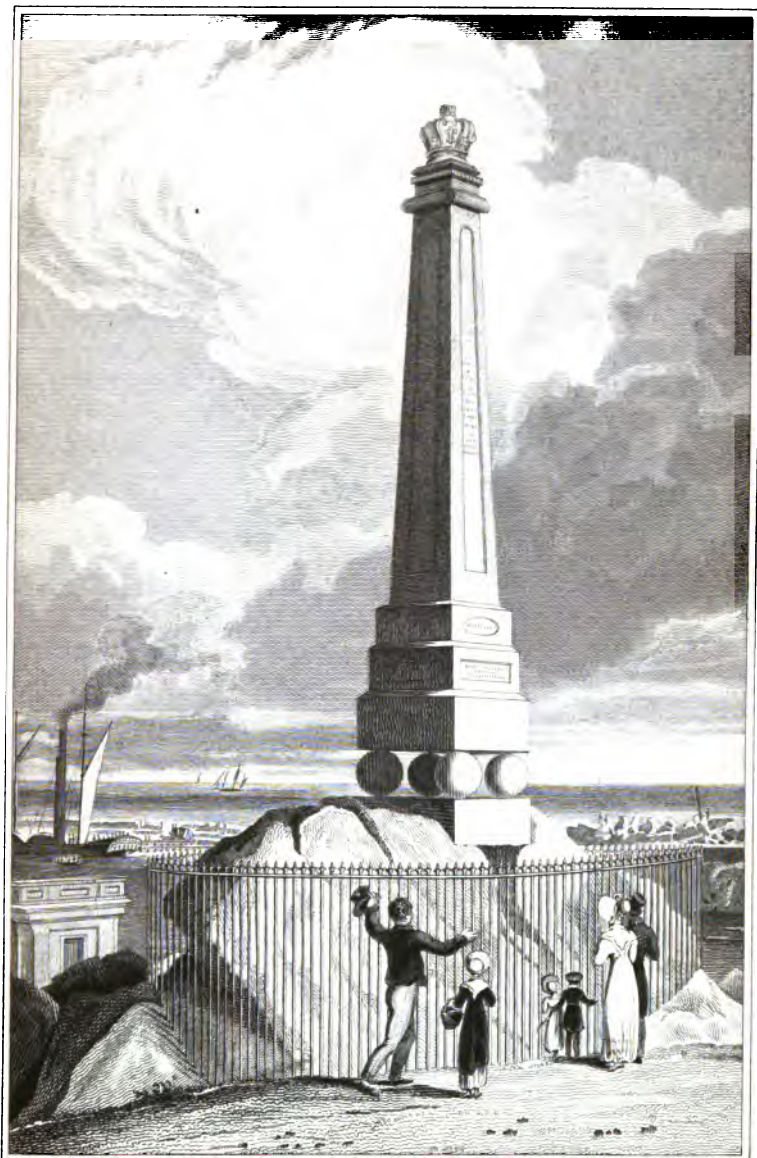
This simple and unassuming Monument was raised to commemorate the visit of His Majesty George IV. to Ireland, and the circumstance of his embarkation from the spot near which it is erected. The fronts of the pyramidal shaft are decorated with sunk pannels, on one of which is graven the following inscription :

TO COMMEMORATE THE VISIT OF THE KING TO THIS PART OF HIS
DOMINIONS, AND TO RECORD, THAT ON THE THIRD OF SEPTEMBER,
1821,
HIS MAJESTY IN PERSON GRACIOUSLY NAMED THE ASYLUM
HARBOUR "THE ROYAL HARBOUR OF GEORGE THE FOURTH," AND
ON THE SAME DAY EMBARKED FROM HENCE
EARL TALBOT, LORD LIEUTENANT.
ERECTED 1823.

On the other pannels are inscribed the names of the MARQUESS WELLESLEY, during whose Lieutenancy the Column was erected, the Harbour Commissioners, and that of the Engineer of the Works, the celebrated JOHN RENNIE ; and the following words are inscribed on one of the pannels of the plinth :

FIRST STONE OF THE EAST PIER LAID BY HIS EXCELLENCY EARL
WHITWORTH, LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, ON THE 31st OF MAY,
1817.

The small building which appears in the view to the left of the Column, is a Tank for supplying the ships boats with fresh water.



Drawn by Geo. Petrie Esq. R. I. A.

Engraved by J. C. Archer.

**MEMORIAL OF THE KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND,
KINGSTOWN.**

AS DECREEED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

Fisher, Son & Co. London, 1828.



(Frontispiece.)

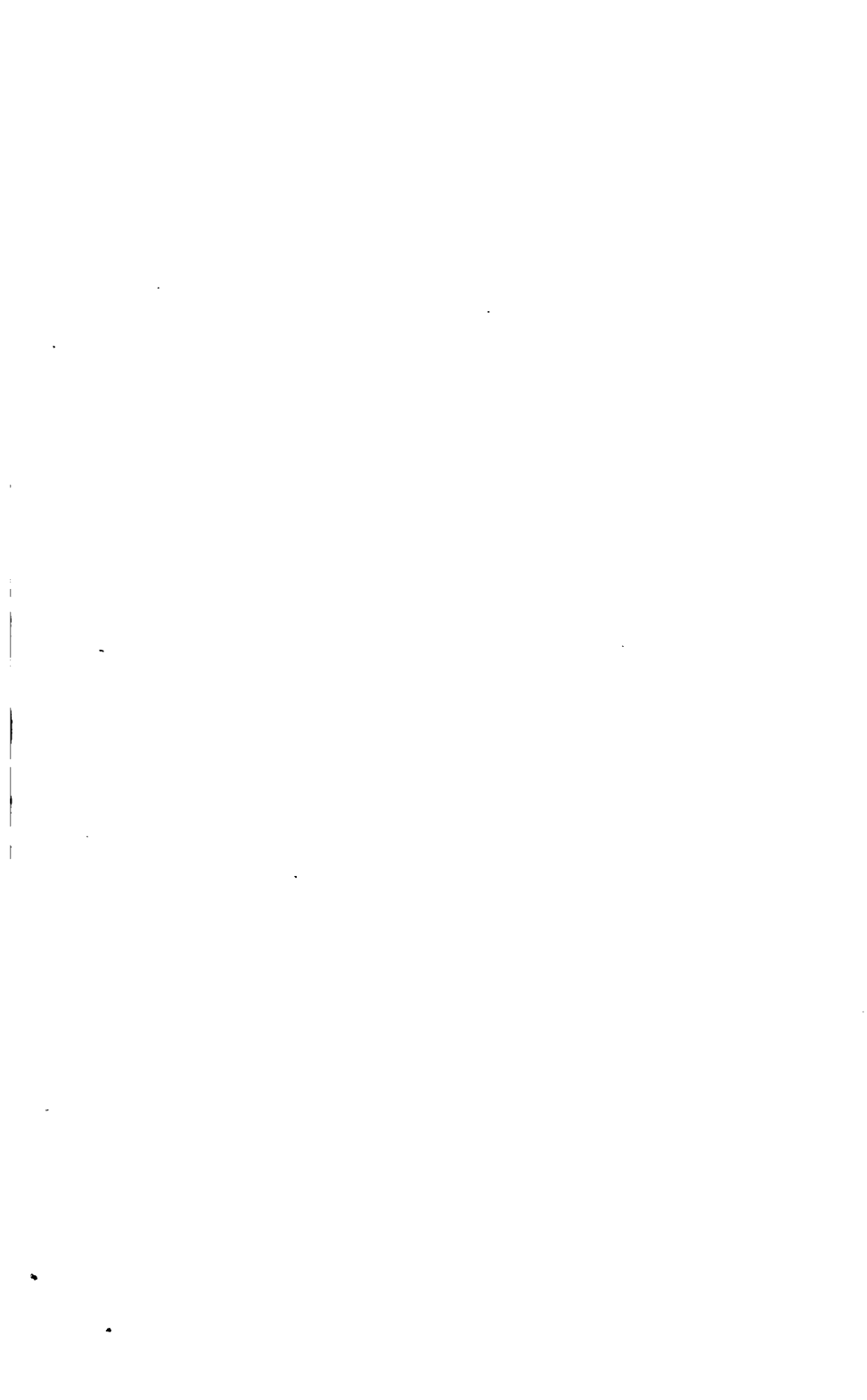
VIEW OF DUBLIN FROM THE PHOENIX PARK.

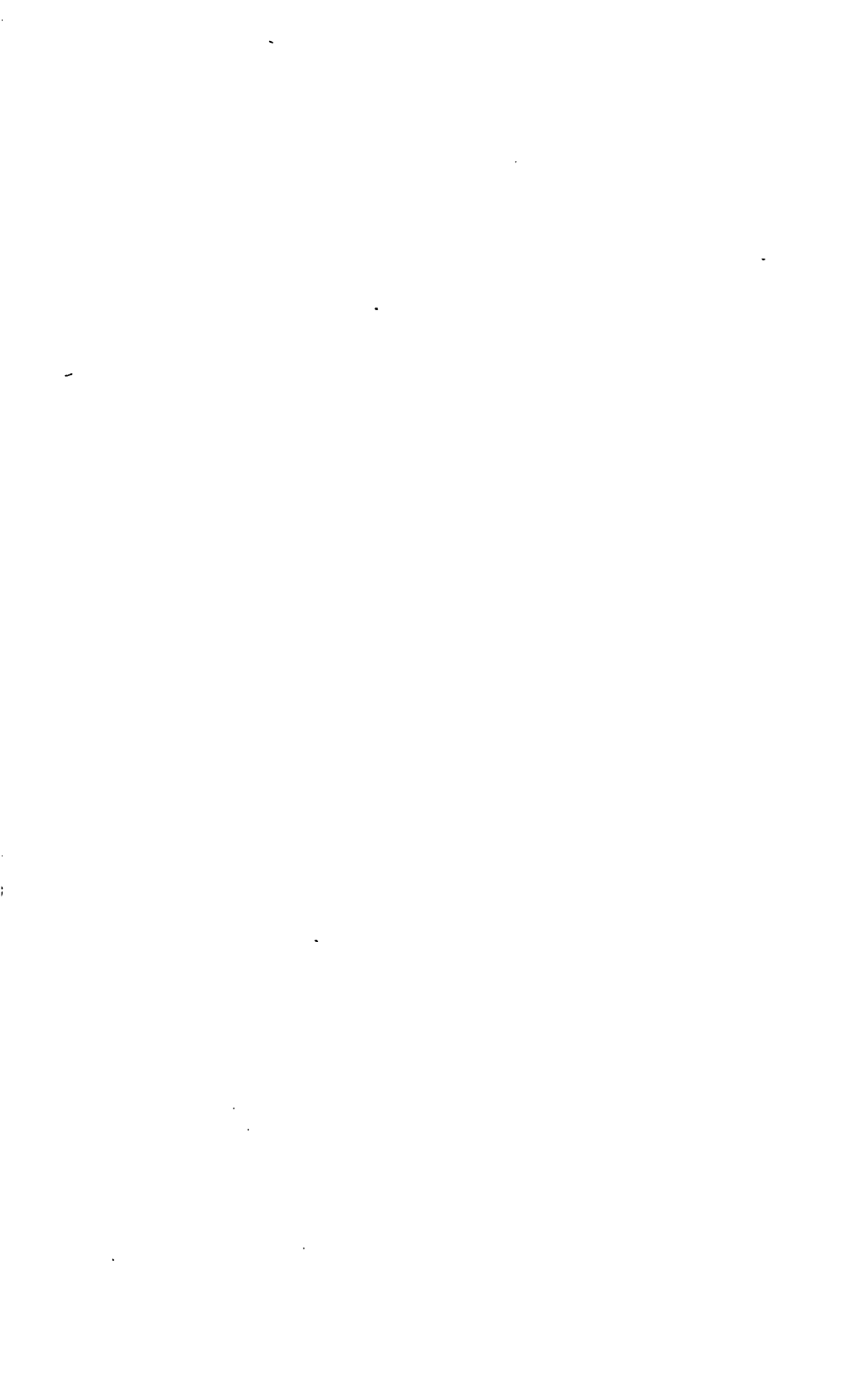
From the low situation of the city, and its great want of lofty architectural objects, Dublin affords but few general views, and even those are not very satisfactory; that which is here given, is generally considered as the best. It is taken from the Phoenix Park near the Magazine, and gives a good general idea of its situation. Sarah's Bridge appears in front, and the river Liffey is seen winding along into the dusky obscurity of the city. The Wellington Testimonial appears on the high ground to the left.

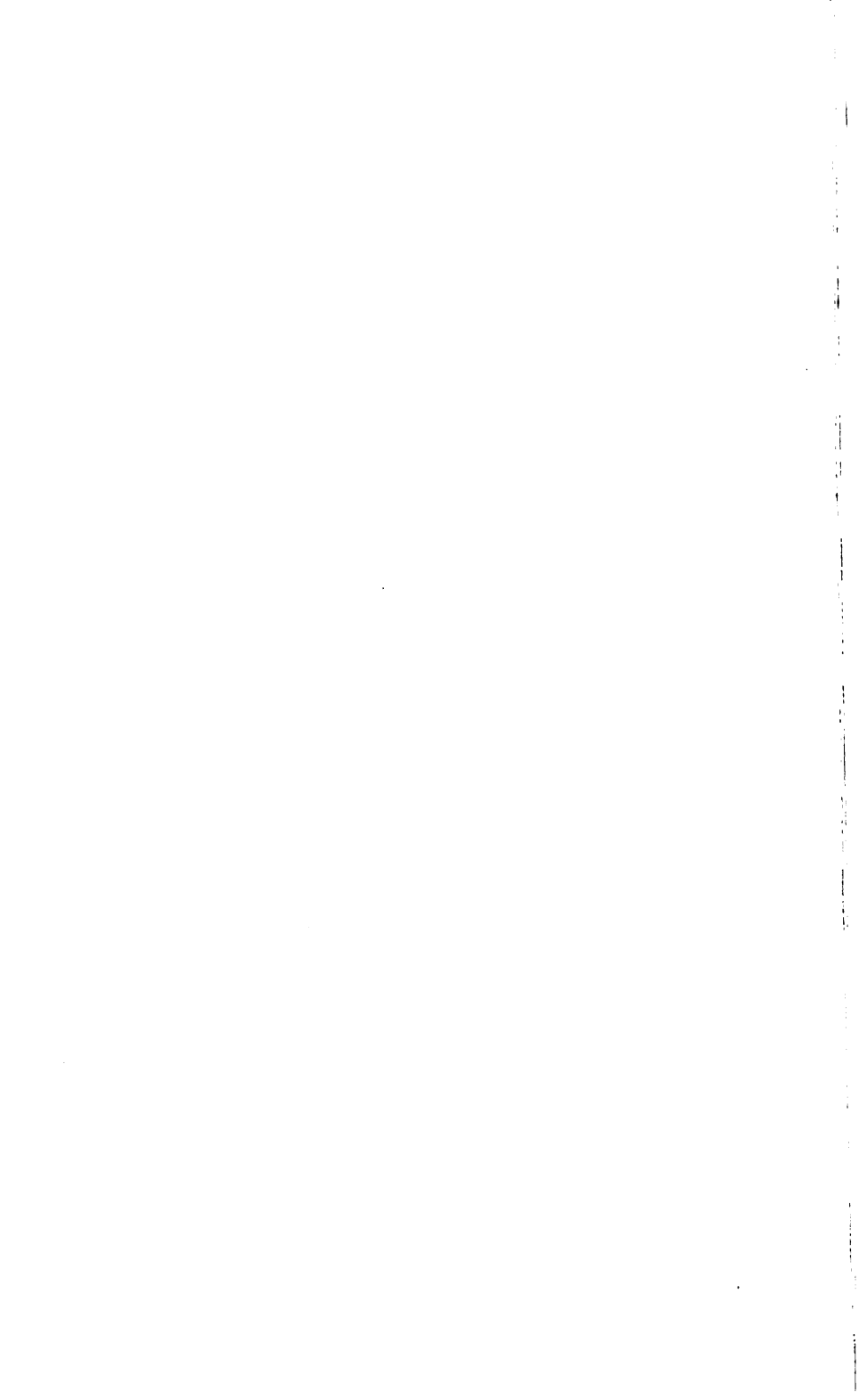
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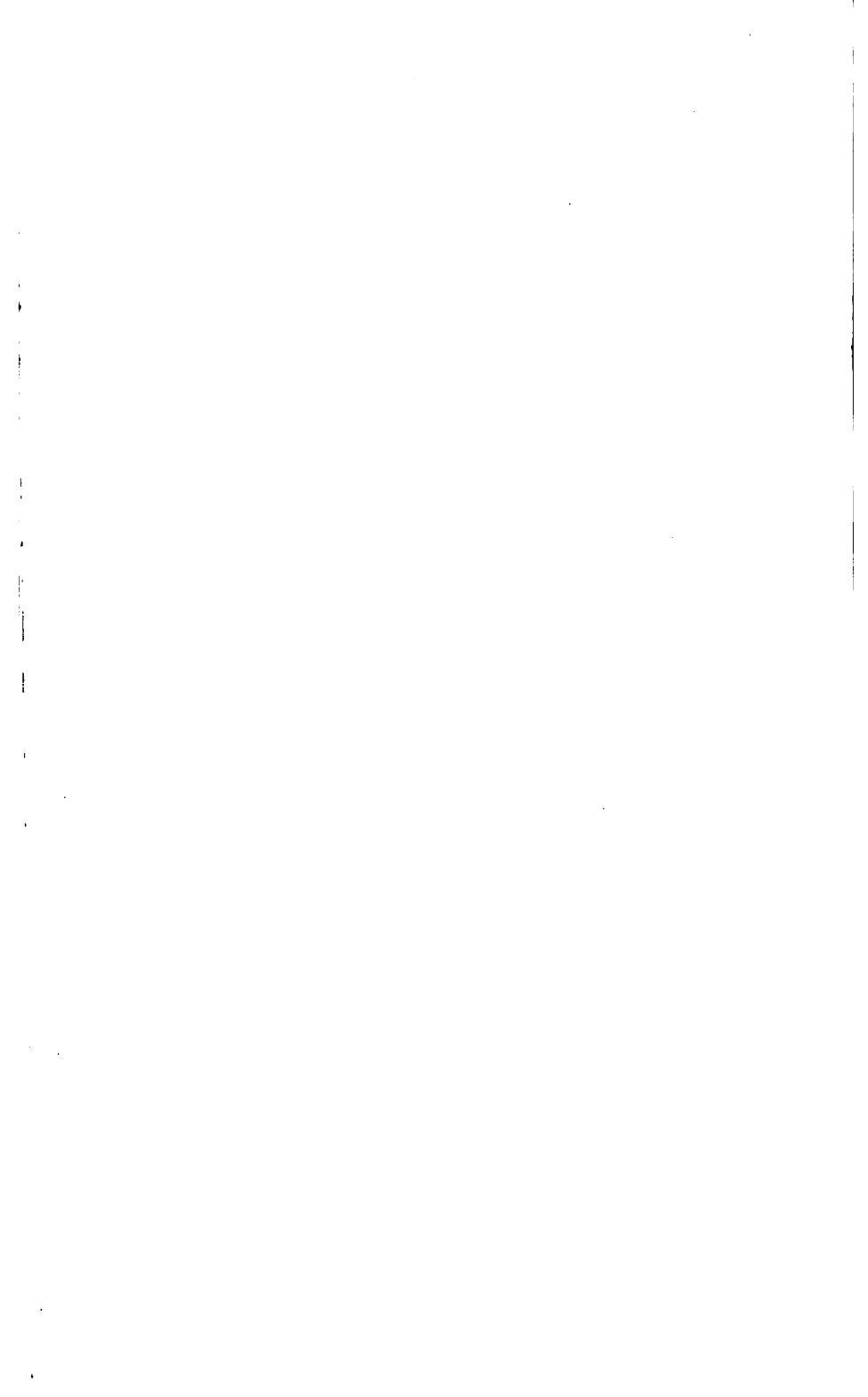












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